JAVA GOV^{T}. GAZETTE.

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct that all Appointments, Orders and Notifications by Government, published in the *Java Government Gazette*, be considered as official, and duly attended to accordingly by the parties concerned. (Signed) C. G. BLAGRAVE, *Acting Secretary to Government.* BATAVIA, February 1812.

Den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur heeft goedgevonden, te bepalen, dat alle de van wegens het Gouvernement in de *Javasche Gouvernements Courant*, geplaast wordende Aanstellingen, Orders en Bekendmakingen, als Officieel moeten worden aangemerkt en by ieder als zoodanig moeten worden erkend. (Was getekend) C. G. BLAGRAVE, *Sec. Genl.* BATAVIA, den February 1812.

VOL. II] *BATAVIA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1813.* [NO. 76.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council will be ready to provide Tonnage to a certain extent to any Individuals who may be desirous of procuring Freight to England for Goods the produce of the Eastern Islands, and that applications for the same will be received at the Office of the Secretary to Government, on or before the 20th instant.

The applications to be made in writing, with the words "Application for Tonnage" on the cover, and to state the quantity and description of Goods, whether gruff or light, and when the same will be ready to be shipped.

The Goods to be shipped under the existing regulations of the East India Company, and Freight to be paid at the rate of £ 24 Sterling per Ton, payable in London, out of the net proceeds.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,
Secretary to Government.

BATAVIA, *August* 3, 1813.

Advertentie.

WORDT by dezen bekend gemaakt, dat Zyne Excellentie, de Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade, genegen is om tot een zekere hoeveelheid, Scheepsruimte te bezorgen aan de geenen die eenige Goederen, Voortbrengselen zynde van de Oostersche Eilanden, naar Engeland wenschen te zenden op Vragt. En dat daartoe verzoek kan gedaan worden ten Kantore van den Secretaris van het Gouvernement, op of voor den 20sten dezer.

De verzoeken zullen gedaan worden in geschrifte, met bekendstelling op het Couvert van de woorden "Request om Vragt", in dezelven zullen de hoeveelheden en de soorten der Goederen bekend gesteld worden, asmede of dezelven zwaar of ligt, en wanneer gereed zullen zyn om te worden ingescheept.

De inscheep der Goederen zal geschieden ingevolge de bestaande bepalingen van de Oost Indische Compagnie, en zullen de Vragtgelden, gerekend worden tegen £ 24 per ton, en betaald worden in London, uit de verkoopspenningen.

Ter Ordonnantie van Zyne Excellentie, den Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.
C. ASSEY,
Secretaris van het Gouv.

BATAVIA, den 3de Augustus 1813.

Advertentie.

ALZO aan Directeur en Commissarissen der Bank van Leening is voorgekomen de mogelykheid dat een of meer Bankbrieven, als waar van de waarde in geschrevene Cyffer Letters zyn uitgedrukt, zonde kunnen worden vervalscht, zo hebben zy van het Gouvernement qualificatie verzogt en verkreegen, om de Bankbrieven die voortaan zullen worden uitgegeven, interigten na het hier onderstaande model,

No. ——— L.

Sum Spanish Dollars

BANK-NOTE.

Sum Spanish Dollars | *Sum Spanish Dollars*

BATAVIA, the 1813.

THE Commissioners of the Lombard Bank of Batavia, acknowledge to have received in Pledge, property to the amount of SPANISH DOLLARS *and, being duly authorized, issue this Note, which will entitle the holder thereof to the said sum on presentation at the Lombard Bank, Nine Months after date.*

The Director of the Bank

Dat deeze verandering vooreerst zal beginnen met die van 1000 Sps: met de Nommer van 93, en die van 100 Sps: met de Nommer van 535, en dat op deze wyze Successive met de anderen zal worden voortgegaan na mate dat dezelve ingereedheid zullen zyn gebragt of by aflossing van Panden dan wel verwisseling in de Bank zullen te rug-keeren.

With the Permission of Government.

MR. W. ROBINSON, Missionary, begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he will open a School, at Molenvliet, on the 1st of September next, for the purpose of teaching the English language, and instructing Children in Writing, Arithmetic, Geography and Latin.—School hours from eight in the morning till twelve. The greatest attention will be paid, both to the morals of the pupils, and their progress in learning.

July 31, 1813.

W. ROBINSON, publiceert by deesen, dat Zyn Edele van voornemens is, instructie te geeven ten zyne huise op Molenvliet, over het Gouvernements huis, in het Engelsch, Latteyn, Leesen, Schryve en Cyvere, hy kan niet mankeere zig te recommandeer aan het geëerd publiek, belove ten alle deele zyn best te doen, aan alle die zig by hem vervoege tot desselfs oogmerk.

July 31, 1813.

Advertisement.

THE Subscribers having received full powers from the Ganges Insurance Society in Calcutta, to establish a branch of their Office on this Island, do hereby make known, that they are ready to take such risks on account of the above-mentioned Society, as may be comprehended in the Instructions transmitted, and the authority with which they have been vested.—For further particulars enquire of

WM. WATT, and
B. WM. WESTERMANN,
Agents to the Ganges Marine Insurance Society.

BATAVIA, *July* 25, 1813

Advertentie.

DE Onderteekenaars volkomen last ontvangen hebbende van de Assurantie Compagnie DE GANGES, om een tak van deeze Societeit in Calcutta geetablisseerd op dit Eiland overtebrengen, make by deeze bekend dat zylieden gereed zyn voor reekening van gemelde Societeit zulke verzekeringen te doen overeenkomstig met de aan hunliede verleende magt en instructie.

Meerdere informatie is te bekomen by
WM. WATT, en
B. WM. WESTERMANN,
Gemagtigdens van de Assurantie Compagenie DE GANGES.

BATAVIA, *den 25ste July* 1813.

Advertentie.

BY ARON LEVIE, op de Voorry is te bekomen Genever, Brandewyn, Vatwyn op bottels, Rynschewyn, Kaasen, Hammen, Perldegort, Fyn Groen en Rood Laken, Bruyne en Zwaarte Gryne, Vrouwe Klederen, Katoene gaarens, Lyn-olie, Bindrottings, Javasche Kle[illegible]s, Chitzen in zoort, Naay-garen, Naalden en Spelden in zoort, Siegaaren, en andere Goederen meer.

Advertentie.

ALLE de geene die iets te pretendeeren hebben dan wel verschuldigd zyn aan den Boedel van wylen den Burger *J. B. Zimer*, gelieve daar van opgaave te doen voor ultimo Augustus aanstaande aan desselfs Testamentaire mede Executeur *F. M. Kilian*,

Batavia den 20ste July 1813.

TO BE SOLD,

THE House belonging to Mr. van Ittersum, in Cow-street—For particulars apply to the proprietor.

Vendu Advertissements.

Door Vendu-meesters zullen de volgende, Vendufies worden gehouden; als

Op Maandag den 9de Augustus 1813.
VOOR het Sterf-huis van wylen *H. Calmeyer*, staande aan de Oost-zyde van de Tygers-gragt, van Juweelen, Goud en Zilver-werken, Huismeubelen, Klederagien, Slaven, Wagens en Paarden enz:

Op Dingsdag den 10*de Augustus* 1813.
VOOR de Woning van *Jan Piet*, staande in de Binne Nieuw-poort Straat, van Juweelen, Goud en Zilver-werken, Huismeubelen, Slaven, Wagens en Paarden, nevens andere Goederen meer.

Op Woensdag den 11*de Augustus* 1813.
VOOR het Sterf-huis van wylen den Chinees *Oey Hakseeng*, staande in de Chineese Kampong, van Juweelen, Goud en Zilverwerken, Meubilaire-goederen, Lywaten, Slaven, Wagens, Paarden, enz:

Op Vrydag den 13*de Augustus* 1813.
VOOR het Sterf-huis van Njey *Nokia*, staande op de zogenaamed Gedong-panjang, buiten de voormalige Ultrecht-poort, van Huismeubelen, eenige Juweelen, Goud en Zilver-werken, Linne Kleederen, Porcelynen en andere Goederen meer. Ook zal ten dien dage nog verkogt worden voor reekening van den Chinees *Tjoa Tiansang*, eene quantiteit gebakken, en ongebakken Metzel-steenen, Prauwen, Chiampangs, &c. &c.

Advertisement.

ALL Persons having Claims upon, or being indebted to, Mr. A. A. Cassa, are requested to send in their said claims or pay their debts to the undersigned joint agent.

J. H. DE HOOGH.

BATAVIA, July 20, 1813

Advertentie.

DE geene welke iets te pretenderen hebben van, dan wel verschuldigd zyn aan *A. A. Cassa*, worden verzogt daar van binnen 14 dagen opgaaven te doen aan zyne meede Gemagtigden, J. H. DE HOOGH.

Batavia den 20ste July 1813.

FOR SALE.

A WELL built pleasure BOAT, with standing and running rigging, the Property of Mr. van Panhuis, laying in the river behind the house lately occupied by that Gentleman in Cow-street, to be seen on application at the aforesaid house.

Advertentie.

UIT de Hand te Koop een wel gemaaktte Boeijer of Plaizier Jagt met Zeil en Tteil, toebehorende den Heer *Van Panhuis*, leggende in het Revier agter aan het Huis in de Koestraat, van waar het zelve by aanvarage te zien is.

Advertisement.

ALL Persons having any Claims on the Estate of the late H. CALMEYER, or who may be indebted thereto, are requested to send in their claims, or pay their debts as soon as possible to the Executors *Van der Keer* and *Ronge*.

Advertentie.

ALLE de geene die iets te pretendeeren hebben van, dan wel schuldig zyn aan den Boedel van wylen *H. Calmeyer*, gelieve daarvan zo spoedig mogelyk opgave te doen aan de Testamentaire Executeuren in gemelde Boedel *Van der Keer* en *Ronge*.

Advertisement.

BY authority from the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council, Notice is hereby given, that a quantity of Coffee belonging to Government, will be exposed to Public Sale in the presence of the Commercial Committee, at the Office of the Warehouse-keeper, Mr. Fichat, on Monday the 16th instant, at 9 o'clock in the morning.

The Coffee to be put up in lots of 50 peculs, and to be free of Export Duty.—Payments to be made in three months, on security being given.

Further particulars may be ascertained on application to the President of the Commercial Committee.

W. J. CRANSSEN.

August 6, 1813.

Advertentie.

OP authorisatie van den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade,—Wordt mits dezen bekend gemaakt, dat op Maandag den 16de dezer voor het Kantoor van den Administrateur *Fichat*, ten overstaan van het Commercial Committee per publieke vendutie zal worden verkogt, een zeker hoeveelheid Gouvernements Coffy.

De Coffy zal opgeveild worden by partyen van 50 picols en aan geene uitgaande regten onderhevig zyn.—De betaling zal naverloop van drie maanden kunnen geschieden, mits daar voor behoorlyk borg stellende.—Ter erlanging van nadere informatie kan aanvrage worden gedaan by de President van het Commercial Committee.

W. J. CRANSSEN.

Augustus 6, 1813.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that pursuant to the Government Advertisement under date November 5, 1812, that the annual Quit Rent of one half per cent on the amount purchase of the Lands sold by Government in the Preanger Regencies and Crawang, will be received at the Office of the Resident of Buitenzorg, and such Proprietors of Lands, as are liable to pay the same, are requested to send in the amount on or before the 1st day of September next.

J. McQUOID,
Resident.

BUITENZORG, August 5, 1813.

Advertentie.

DE geene welke iets te pretenderen hebben van de Heer *van Panhuis*, gelieven daarvan binnen 14 dagen opgave te doen aan

J. SCHILL, *jun.*

Advertentie.

BY P. VERMEER, en Companie zyn te bekoomen voor Civiele Prysen, Rottings, gedroogde Pinang en gedroogde Huyden by Cavelingen.

Batavia den 6de Augustus 1813.
P. VERMEER.

Advertentie.

ALLE de genen welke iets te vorderen hebben of wel schuldig zyn aan den Boedel van wylen den Chineese Kalkbander *Tan Eengsay*, gelieve daarvan opgave te doen binnen de tyd van een maand, gereekend van heeden, aan *H. F. Salingré*, woonende aan de westzyde van de Groote-rivier.

HEDEN Zyn Ondertrouw
A. G. DE BOOCK
en
T. S. F. KNIBBE.

Passourouang den 24ste July 1813.

To the Editor of the Java Gazette.

Sir,

Those who reside in the neighbourhood of Bencoolen, have been very much gratified by the report of events, passing within about 100 miles, with which you have been so kind as to furnish them, in your Paper of the 29th May last, under the head of "Extract of a Letter from Bencoolen."

So satisfactory an exposition of circumstances might have been looked for in vain, *on the spot*. We have no Press here; but that ceases to be matter of regret, when it is discovered that the *lucubrations* conveyed in the Java Government Gazette, supersede the necessity of any local Print, and communicate information of a nature so *detailed*, *correct*, and *circumstantial*, as leaves us nothing to wish for; unless indeed there were a possibility of shortening the distance between Batavia and Fort Marlbrough.

The gentlemen of Bencoolen have, I understand, sent off an express to Padang Goochee, in the hope that Mr. Hudson will transmit, for examination, some of the curious weapons, viz. "13 *shields*, 3 *spears*, and 6 *creeses*," which have fallen to him as spoils of war. Till the other day few or no persons on the main-land (for myself I live at a distance of 3 *day's sail* from Sumatra, on the Island of Rats) had ever heard of this splendid booty; and we are, therefore, indebted to you for the intelligence.

I sometimes visit Bencoolen, and have, occasionally, heard mention made of the Manna disturbances. The information I am about to give you may not, possibly, be so well worthy *implicit credit*, as that of the gentleman from whose letter you gave an extract in your paper of the 29th May; but such as it is, I beg your insertion of it.

The irruptions of the people of Passummah Ooloo Manna, into the Districts of Manna proper, have been repeated for years past. Several expeditions have been set on foot against those people, one of which was conducted by the late Colonel Clayton in person, at the head of a very considerable force: the punishment inflicted on that occasion made only a temporary impression. Late in October last it became necessary to have recourse again to hostile operations: I was personally acquainted with the late Resident, and am certain that he very much regretted this necessity: I cannot boast of knowing the gentleman now temporarily in charge.

Early in November the Resident of Manna had at his disposal a force consisting of 25 sepoys, natives of Bengal, exclusive of their native officers, and 135 Buggess soldiery, including officers; one of whom, a very spirited young man (Lieutenant Radin Mahomed, grand-son of the late, and nephew of the reigning King of Madurah) had been before employed against the Passummahs. The Pangerang and chiefs of Manna were called upon to furnish as many men as they possibly could; and the principal part of the force was marched into Passummah Ooloo Manna. At the entrance to every Doosoon, a proclamation was read to such as would hear it, calling for the restoration of the captives made, and the delivery up of the ring-leaders. A short time was allowed to elapse, and the Doosoons (to the number of 9 or 10) were then attacked, carried and destroyed: though, owing to the nature of the country (little better than an uninterrupted forest, intersected by deep ravines) the inhabitants generally, or rather universally, escaped into secret hiding places. Occasional sallies were made, under cover of the night and tempestuous weather, by the Passummahs, on the advanced guards of the forces, which so greatly intimidated the men who had been furnished by the chiefs, that the whole fled. They communicated the panic to their countrymen in Manna Districts, and it was found impossible to procure coolies to carry up provisions to the force in the enemy's country; which, when left destitute of rice, was necessarily obliged to fall back. The strongest possible appeal was made to the chiefs of Manna Districts, in the hope of prevailing on them to furnish a body of men, armed with their own weapons, who might co-operate with the troops; and a number of coolies sufficient to transport provisions for the whole party. Every attempt of the kind proved fruitless, though promises were made readily; and as the object had in view was to redress the grievances of the inhabitants of Manna proper, it was thought expedient that the Company's troops should act upon the defensive only, when it was found that the aggrieved people themselves, could not be induced to make any effort whatever, in order to secure their own lasting tranquillity.

Parties of Bugguesses were kept constantly patroling through the most exposed parts of Manna Districts; but the Passummahs, perfectly acquainted with the country, and gaining intelligence (from traitors within the Districts) of the posts, or route, of these parties, continued to make occasional irruptions, carrying off captives, and committing other outrages, with too much success. Additional men were raised on the spot and additional troops sent down from Bencoolen. The repulse at Padang Goochee (on which occasion Mr. Hudson behaved very creditably) and some more serious and more recent, have cooled the ardour of these murderous free-booters, who have now left Manna at peace for some time past.

It is however, quite impossible to say how soon they may recommence their predatory incursions. The people of Manna are totally destitute of all such spirit as might naturally be expected from men barbarously oppressed. They are divided into numerous clans, co-operative unanimity is entirely out of the question, and one tribe will on no account, take part in redressing the injuries of another.

Until the Passummahs are entirely driven out of the country at present inhabited by them, there can be no hope entertained of permanent tranquillity for the Manna Districts. No, *notwithstanding the force at Fort Marlbrough should greatly exceed* 500 *men, (chiefly Sepoys.)*

This is a very imperfect and much abridged detail of all I have heard on the subject; for pray take notice, Mr. Editor, I have only *hear-say* to offer you: I live so far away from the seat of the Residency that I could not, with any decency, venture, slap-dash, on round assertions, like your *other* correspondent.

Sillebar is, at least, 12 miles from Fort Marlbrough, and the small hamlet (consisting of 3 houses and called Padang Chappo) which was attacked in March last, is a journey of a day and a half beyond Sillebar; say, to be moderate, full 30 miles from Marlbrough. There were reports that Passummahs had been seen at Sillebar, and elsewhere even nearer to Marlbrough; but I believe they were *mere* reports. I have heard the Proatteens of several Doosoons in the country speaking on the subject, and they expressed their belief that, if *any* persons had *really been seen*, they must have been a parcel of *Recsows*, *Banksats*, and runaway slaves, but not Passummahs. I should mention that the party which attacked Padang Chappo, represented as 200!! was ascertained not to have exceeded 25 *men*; and that that hamlet was not within the Honorable Company's *Territory*, as your correspondent calls it.

Except in this one instance (and it is not all *proved* that this attack was made by Passummahs) no depredations have been committed elsewhere than in Manna Districts, and on the limits of the neighbouring Districts of Saloomah.

Between Fort Marlbrongh and Croee there are only 3 Company's Servants, and the statement cannot be admitted that their *lives* and *property* "*have been greatly endangered.*" It is not clear what *property* they can have, of any moment, in Manna, as that Residency is held on Agency, and not on contract.

The force at Fort Marlbro' is about "500 *men (chiefly Sepoys).*" The Detachment of the 20th Regiment Native Infantry consists, I have heard, of 400 men when complete: of these from 50 to 60 are usually in the Hospital, and about 40 are on duty at Padang. There is a Sebundy Corps of about 80 men, but composed principally of aged Bengalees, who are fit for nothing scarcely but guarding the prison, and other light duties of Police.

Regular trained Bengal Sepoys would be of little or no use in opposing the bush-fighting mode of warfare practised by the Passummahs and other Hill races; especially in such a country as I have described, deprived of all their usual comforts, and under exposure to torrents of rain. No *force* but one of good Bugguesses, aided by Manna people armed after their own fashion, would be able to cope with the Passummahs advantageously, or on terms at all equal: the example of a *small* number of the excellently disciplined Sepoys of the 20th, acting with the Bugguesses, would doubtless be of use. *If*, indeed, the *lives* or *property* of the servants in Manna *had been greatly endangered*, a party of regulars might, I should suppose, have been sent for their immediate protection. But 300 effective men are about as *few* as should be constantly kept at Fort Marlbrough to ensure the security of the place itself, its inhabitants, and consequently the permanency of the Company's authority in the Island.

From what I have said it will appear that the Resident at Manna had *somewhat* beyond "*a very small force*"—and that this force did not consist entirely of *Malays*. At present, and for some time past, the Resident at Manna has, I hear, had his force still further strengthened by 50 Marlbro' Bugguesses, and 32 Sepoys of regulars and the best of the Sebundies.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
RAJA MOODO.

Rat Island,
July 2, 1813.

"Of all the follies incident to youth, there are none which either deform its present appearance, or blasts the prospects of its future prosperity, more than self-conceit, presumption and obstinacy." Blair.

Sir,

The manner in which "Jerree Tooliss" has thought proper to animadvert in his answer to my recommendation, merits, and must meet with the scorn and indignation of every liberal minded man, nor should I condescend to bestow any notice upon his coarse vulgar abuse, but in pity to his weakness, and in hopes that the few lines of admonition I shall give him, will induce him to correct his language and style, and by so doing, he may prove himself worthy of the consideration of a Gentleman, and not belie that character as he has done in the late instance.—When he appears in print again, I would advise him to read over with attention the motto that heads this letter, and before he attempts to correct the faults of others, he will do that favor for himself, for if he will read over my former letter, he will find I never referred him to the "Progress of Error" specifically, for the quotation made use of, but to "Cowper's Poems" generally, and in support of the correctness of my quotation, I refer him to the "Task Book 3d, The Garden," *and he will find it does contain the lines quoted*, his assertion is therefore erroneous and false. In answer to his observation, that I have more taste for a round of Beef and a bottle of Beer, I must acknowledge I have no dislike for these substantials so worthy of a John Bull, but at the same time declare, that I have no relish for his "feast of reason, and flow of soul," his "feast of reason" being superficial, and his "flow of soul" vulgar without one spark of liberality—from such sentiments may I ever be free. Before I take my leave of him for ever, I must give him one word more of advice, which, I trust, he will receive with the same good will, as it is given, namely, that nothing is so degrading to a Writer, when he has the weak side of the argument, as to have recourse to vulgar abuse on the character of his opponent; no part of the present controversy could require the lines quoted by him from Cowper, they were not more inapplicable to me than they were illiberal and indelicate.—What a poor situation a man must be in, when, to extricate himself from a difficulty, he has recourse to the deplorable and most wretched of all subterfuges, that of mean and pitiful personality.

That he may see the light in which detraction was viewed by our great Moralist "Johnson," I copy for his sake a passage of the Rambler upon that subject, which I request Mr. Editor, you will have the goodness to publish in your next paper with this letter.

I am,
Your obedient Servant,
An Enemy to Controversy.

P. S.—As to the remarks of "Jerree Tooliss" on the Latin quotation, they are beneath my notice, he must have known that the error originated from the print.

Detraction is among those vices which the most languid virtue has sufficient force to prevent, because by detraction that is not gained which is taken away. "He who filches from me my good name," says Shakespeare, "enriches not himself, but makes me poor indeed." As nothing therefore degrades human nature more than detraction, nothing more disgraces conversation. The detractor, as he is the lowest moral character, reflects greater dishonour upon his company than the hang-man; and he whose disposition is a scandal to his species, should be more diligently avoided, than he who is scandalous only by his offence.

But for this practice, however vile, some have dared to apologize, by contending the report by which they injured an absent character, was true: this, however, amounts to no more than that they have not complicated malice with falsehood, and that there is some difference between detraction and slander. To relate all the ill that is true of the best man in the world, would probably render him the object of suspicion and distrust; and was this practice universal, mutual confidence and esteem, the comforts of society, and the endearments of friendship, would be at an end.

There is something unspeakably more hateful in those species of villany by which the law is evaded, than those by which it is violated and defiled. Courage has sometimes preserved rapacity from abhorrence, as beauty has been thought to apologize for prostitution; but the injustice of cowardice is universally abhorred, and, like the lewdness of deformity has no advocate. Thus hateful are the wretches who detract with caution, and while they perpetrate the wrong, are solicitous to avoid the reproach. They do not say, that Chloe forfeited her honour to Lysander, but they say, that such a report has been spread, they know not how true. Those who propagate these reports, frequently invent them; and it is no breach of charity to suppose this always to be the case, because no man that spreads detraction would have scrupled to produce it, and he who should diffuse poison in a brook would scarce be acquitted of a malicious design though he should alledge, that he received it of another who is doing the same elsewhere.

Whatever is incompatible with the highest dignity of our nature, should indeed be excluded from our conversation: as companions, not only that which we owe to ourselves, but to others is required of us; and they who can indulge any vice in the presence of each other, are become obdurate in guilt and insensible to infamy.

RAMBLER.

To the Editor of the
JAVA GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

Sir,

My muse would be very ungrateful, did she not take the first opportunity of acknowledging the honor which the Critics of Java have conferred on her, by devoting three columns of your last number to her *praise* alone, for censure such as their's must be considered praise.—But as she better knows the value of your paper, she will not encroach on it at such length, and only requests that you will communicate to those learned Logicians, who have found out that *effects* PRECEDE *a cause*, the following versification of an ancient Fable, which appears very applicable to their character and pursuits.

I remain,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
Aug. 1, 1813. J. D. P.

FABLE.

Some time ago, as Æsop's Fables say,
Within a meadow, fertile, rich and gay,
A noble Ox there was in quiet grazing;
Some Frogs, who dwelt in muddy marshes nigh,
Observed the creature with admiring eye,
His lofty size and portly beauty praising.

But 'tis a maxim pretty well believ'd,
That though good qualities, when first perceiv'd,
The admiration of beholders gain,
Yet *little* minds will soon of praising tire,
To *censure* those good qualities aspire,
And *envy* what they never can attain!

Just so the Frogs, who after having gaz'd
Upon the Ox, whose form their wonder rais'd,
Examined him at length with *envious* eyes;
They wonder'd why *they* could not look as well;
Their puny forms with proud ambition swell,
And vainly try to equal him in size!

They croak and swell, and swell and croak again,
And though their feeble efforts give them pain,
Each swell and croak is louder than the first;
The Ox observes them, only to despise,
And when they fancy they're *almost* his size,
Exhausted with their vain attempts, they burst.

Victims of pride and folly, they lay dead
In the same mud that was their native bed,
No more with croaking vanity elate;
While the firm Ox, in roaming o'er the plains,
Tramples beneath his feet their foul remains,
And smiles contemptuously at the upstart's fate!

Moral.

Ye literary frogs on Java's coast!
Ye croaking, criticising, snarling host,
For you my muse this fable has rehears'd;
And since you imitate the Frogs so well,
Like them, still swell and croak, and croak & swell,
Till you like them, with pride and envy burst!
J. D. P.

Java Government Gazette.

BATAVIA,
SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1813.

GENERAL ORDERS,
By the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

Batavia, August 1, 1813.

The final dispatches having been received from Lieutenant Colonel Watson, of His Majesty's 14th Regiment, reporting the proceedings of his Detachment until the period of his departure from Sambas, the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council has much satisfaction in expressing his ackowledgements and admiration of the judgment and ability shewn by Lieutenant Colonel Watson in the execution of this service, and of the gallantry and bravery displayed by the troops employed on the occasion.

The complete and decisive success which has crowned their exertions, is the best proof of the zealous intrepidity with which they were carried on, and the Lieutenant Governor in Council cannot express his sentiments more strongly, or more justly, than in remarking, that the force employed at Sambas, have in every respect maintained the character of discipline, zeal and gallantry, which they have already acquired from their former services.

The Lieutenant Governor in Council therefore directs, that the public thanks of this Government be conveyed to the troops generally, who were employed on the recent service at Sambas; and it will be a pleasing part of his duty to report their conduct to the notice of the superior authorities.

It is not within the province of this Government to express the sentiments with which they have received the cordial co-operation and eminent services of His Majesty's Squadron employed on this occasion; but the Lieutenant Governor in Council will have the satisfaction of communicating to His Excellency the Naval Commander in Chief, the warm expressions of thanks and admiration which those services would otherwise call forth, and he will not fail to bring to the notice of the Supreme Government the zealous exertions and good conduct of the Officers and men of the Honorable Company's Cruizers, who shared with the Naval Force in the short, but gallant and decisive campaign at Sambas.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C ASSEY,
Secretary to Government.

GENERAL ORDERS,
By the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

Batavia, August 1, 1813.

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in the Detachment under orders for Foreign Service.

Captain Thomas Cameron, of His Majesty's 78th Regiment, to be Major of Brigade.

Lieutenant Mandeville, of His Majesty's 59th Regiment, to be Adjutant and Quarter-master.

Captain Butler, of His Majesty's 59th Regiment, to be Pay-master.

Lieutenant Stewart, of the Madras Native Infantry, to be Agent for the Commissariat Department.

Captain Cameron and Lieutenant Mandeville, will draw the allowances established in Bengal for those situations.

Captain Butler will be permitted to draw the sum of Sonat Rupees 400 per month, and Lieutenant Stewart 250 Sonat Rupees per month, while employed on this service.

Major Colebrooke, Deputy Quarter-master General, being about to proceed on Foreign Service, Captain Byers, Military Secretary to the Commander of the Forces, will take charge of that Department during his absence.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,
Secretary to Government.

GENERAL ORDERS,

By the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

BATAVIA, August 1, 1813.

Lieutenant Colonel MacGregor, of His Majesty's 59th Regiment, is appointed to the command of the Detachment under orders for Foreign Service.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,
Secretary to Government.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.] July 31.—Ship Volunteer, T. Waterman, from Minto, 23d July,—Cargo, Tin.—Passengers, Mr. Assistant Surgeon H. Thomson, Lieutenant Bruggemeyer, 5 Pangerangs, with followers, &c.

Same day,—Ship Anna Margaretha, Ballet Simon, from Tagal, 27th July.—Cargo, Rice.

August 1.—Arab brig Sheik Homer, from Japara, 11th July.—Cargo, Rice.—Passengers, 2 Dutch and 2 Armenian Gentlemen.

Do. 2.—Brig Eerste Zoon, J. P. Pypers, from Tagal, 29th do.—Cargo, Rice.

Do. 3.—H. C. Ship Lord Eldon, Jacob Cowles, from London 18th March and Madeira 8th April,—Passengers, Lieutenant Gregory 78th Regiment, and lady, Lieutenant Mitchell, Ensigns Hocter and Duncan, 59th Regiment, Mr. Obreen and daughter, Messrs. van Grolls, Mr. Duley, and Miss Hollcombe.

Do. 4.—Schooner Maria, E. Matson, from Bengal, Malacca, Minto, and Tooballie.

Do. 6.—Arab brig Fattulkar, Seh Abo Bakar, from Samarang, 20th July.

DEPARTURES.] August 1.—Schooner Flying Dragon, J. Lewensky, for Samarang.

Aug. 4.—Ship Hope Hersteld, Holmberg, for Sourabaya.

Same day,—Brig Angelina, P. Bol, for Japara.

Do.—Do. Olivia, C. Ross, for Minto.

Do. 6.—Ship Admiral Drury, J. M. Boss, for Kamschatka and the Sandwich Island.

Vessels lying in Batavia Roads.

H. M. ship Hussar—do. do. Volage—H. C. ship Auror—do. do. Lord Eldon—ship Volunteer—do. Anna Margaretha—Transport brig Minerva—brig Gesina—do. Emilie—do. Jane—do. Sea Flower—do. Favorite—do. de Eerstezoon—schooner Maria—sloop Hazard—Arab ship Edarroos—do. do. Candang Russi—Arab brig Sheik Homer—do. do. Montrose—Malay brig Lingin.

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

LONDON WEEKLY JOURNAL,
MARCH 13.

FURTHER TRIUMPHS OF THE RUSSIANS.

Since our last six Gottenburgh Mails have arrived, by which we have received advices from thence to the 1st inst. The Russians, we are happy to find, continue their career of victory with uninterrupted success. Warsaw, Thorn, Posen and Liebau, are stated to be in their possession, the former of which, it appears, was entered by the Russians about the 8th ult. in consequence of a Convention concluded with the Austrian General in the vicinity of that capital. It is said that among the stipulations on this occasion, it was agreed by the Russian Commissioners, that the Austrian possessions in Poland, under the partition treaty, should not be violated. According to official advices received, Berlin was entered by the Russians on the 19th ult. No official intelligence, however, has been received of the fall of Dantzic, but all the private accounts by the Mails lead us to think that it cannot make any protracted resistance. By letters from Memel, it appears that a sortie had taken place, in which the assailants had gone over to the besiegers.

Pillau surrendered by capitulation on the 8th, the garrison to be allowed to march to France. As a proof of the perfect good understanding which prevails between the Russians and Prussians, we find that a garrison of the latter were immediately placed in Pilau on the evacuation of the place by the French. The army under Gen. D'York was rapidly increasing, and he is asserted to have not less than 40,000 men under his command, and to be in active co-operation with the Russian forces in the siege of Dantzic. The King of Prussia, it is added, has declared war against France, and has gone to meet the Emperor Alexander at Willenberg. Gen. Regnier is stated to have been defeated in a battle fought near Posen, in which he was wounded, and compelled to retreat to Frankfort on the Oder. An Austrian Ambassador, we understand, is certainly on the road to this country, and may be expected by the next packet. Throughout the whole of Germany the greatest joy is expressed at the prospect of the speedy downfall of the common tyrant; and even in the Austrian territories, the accounts of the Russian successes have been received with the greatest exultation.

The arrangements with Denmark appear to have taken an official form, and a convention is reported to have been signed at St. Petersburgh between Lord Cathcart and the Danish Minister in that capital, upon the basis of a free trade to Norway, the recal of Danish letters of marque, the forbidding the entrance of French privateers into the harbours of Denmark, and the release of all Danish prisoners in England. His Lordship after signing this important document, which we trust is only preliminary to the full restoration of harmony between the two countries, set off to join the Emperor Alexander at his head-quarters.

Two Danish Officers landed from a Danish sloop of war, having a flag of truce on board, which has arrived in the Humber, have reached town, with dispatches from the Court of Copenhagen to this Government. One of these Gentlemen, we learn, is Captain Lutkins, son of the Danish Admiral of that name. The Copenhagen letters, which announced his departure, stated that the object of his mission, was to procure the ratification of a Treaty of Peace, the terms of which had been already settled with Lord Cathcart. The precise nature of the dispatches have not transpired, but it is rumoured as the proposition of the Danish Government, that no offensive operations are to be entered into against France in the approaching campaign, but perfect friendship is to be renewed with this country, and all the ports of Norway and the Danish islands are to be open to the navigation and commerce of Great Britain as to the most favoured nation. In other words, Denmark is to remain neutral as to France, and to become friendly as to England. Considering the state of the Danish finances this is all perhaps that can be required of her.

A Mediterranean Mail has been received in town, and also Lisbon papers to the 27th ult. They neither bring intelligence of any importance. According to the latest accounts from Sicily, another expedition was about to sail from thence for Alicant, but Lord W. Bentick still continued in the island. The Lisbon papers contain an extract of a dispatch from Lord Wellington dated Frenada, Feb. 10, which merely states, that both armies continue in their former positions.

Letters have been received by Government from his Lordship, dated Frenada the 17th ult. but they contain nothing of importance.

We have inserted in another column, an Address from the Head of the House of Bourbon, to the French nation. We are sorry to say it is a very tame and feeble production, and we are afraid calculated to produce little good.

A Cabinet Council was held yesterday, at two o'clock, at the Foreign Office, Downing-street.

Yesterday the Prince Regent dined with Earl Cholmondeley, at his house in Piccadilly.

Col. Ellison was on Thursday returned to serve in Parliament for Wooton Basset.

Mr. Proudman, the Messenger, experienced many difficulties in his journey to St. Petersburg. The cold was so intense as to occasion the loss of the use of three of his toes, his limbs being literally frost-bitted.

The intelligence received from the North has had so material an effect on marine insurances at Lloyd's, that peace premiums are revived, and policies are effected to the Baltic at 8 guineas, to return 4 per cent.

Letters from St. Petersburg state, that the British Ambassador conveyed with him a Treaty of Commerce, which had been adjusted with the Regency, founded on the new Tarif of the Empire, that had been sanctioned by the same authority. Under this Tarif refined Sugars and Woollen Cloth are to be admitted, but the former at 25 roubles the pood, or about 10d. per pound, computed at the present rate of exchange.

Advices were yesterday received from Paris, to the 5th, and from the Coast of France, to the 7th instant; but they contain nothing of importance.

The San Domingo, with Sir J. Warren's flag on board, going from Halifax to Bermuda was very near Commodore Rodgers; the San Domingo took a privateer, called the Teazer, which had been in company with Commodore Rodgers on the preceding evening.

The application of the Cotton-holders to the Board of Trade to prevent the importation of Cotton Wool, from the United States, free of duty, under the 43d of King, c. 153. s. 12. has been successful, it has been determined to submit to Parliament the repeal of the clauses referred to, and the imposition of a duty upon Cotton Wool from the United States of 3d. per pound, if conveyed in neutral ships, and 1½d. per pound in British ships.

STATE PAPER.

ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF FRANCE.
LOUIS XVIII, &c. &c.

The moment is at length arrived, when Divine Providence appears ready to break in pieces the instrument of its wrath. The Usurper of the throne of St. Louis, the devastator of Europe, experiences reverses in his turn. Shall they have no other effect but that of aggravating the calamities of France; and will she not dare to overturn an odious power, no longer protected by the illusions of victory? What prejudices, or what fears, can now prevent her from throwing herself into the arms of her King; and from recognising, in the establishment of his legitimate authority, the only pledge of union, peace, and happiness, which his promises have so often guaranteed to his oppressed subjects?

Being neither able, nor inclined to obtain, but by their efforts, that throne which his rights and their affection can alone confirm, what wishes should be adverse to those which he has invariably entertained? what doubt can be started with regard to his paternal intentions?

The King has said in his preceding declarations, and he reiterates the assurance, that the Administrative and Judicial Bodies shall be maintained in the plenitude of their powers; that he will preserve their places to those who at present hold them, and who shall take the oath of fidelity to him; that the Tribunals, Depositaries of the Laws, shall prohibit all prosecutions bearing relation to those unhappy times of which his return will have for ever sealed the oblivion; that, in fine, the code polluted by the name of Napoleon, but which, for the most part, contains only the ancient ordinances and customs of the realm, shall remain in force, with the exception of enactments contrary to the doctrines of religion, which, as well as the liberty of the people, has long been subjected to the caprice of the Tyrant.

The Senate, in which are seated some men, justly distinguished for their talents, and whom so many services may render illustrious in the eyes of France, and of posterity,—that corps, whose utility and importance can never be duly appreciated till after the restoration,— can it fail to perceive the glorious destiny which summons it to become the first instrument of that great benefaction will prove the most solid, as well as the most honourable guarantee of its existence and its prerogatives?

On the subject of property, the King, who has already announced his intention to employ the most proper means for conciliating the interests of all, perceives in the numerous settlements which have taken place between the old and the new landholders, the means of rendering those cares almost superfluous. He engages, however, to interdict all proceedings by the Tribunals, contrary to such settlements,—to encourage voluntary arrangements, and on the part of himself and his family, to set the example of all those sacrifices which may contribute to the repose of France, and the sincere union of all Frenchmen.

The King has guaranteed to the army the maintenance of the ranks, employments, pay, and appointments which it at present enjoys. He promises also to the Generals, Officers, and soldiers, who shall signalize themselves in support of his cause, rewards more substantial, distinction more honourable, than any they can receive from an Usorper,—always ready to disown, or even to dread their services. The King binds himself anew to abolish that pernicious conscription, which destroys the the happiness of families and the hope of the country.

Such always have been, such still are the intentions of the King. His re-establishment on the throne of his ancestors will be for France only the happy transition from the calamities of a war which tyranny perpetuates, to the blessings of a solid peace, for which foreign Powers can never find any security but in the word of the legitimate Sovereign.

Hartwell, Feb. 1, 1813.

From the London Gazettes of Saturday, March 6, and Tuesday, March 9.

COLONIAL DEPARTMENT.

DOWNING-STREET, MARCH 3.

Dispatches, of which the following are copies, were this day received by the Earl Bathurst, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, from Lieut. General Sir G. Prevost, Bart. Governor-General and Commander in Chief of the forces in North America:—

Head-quarters, Chambly, Nov. 21.

My Lord,—I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that the efforts of the enemy at Sackett's harbour, on Lake Ontario, enabled them to send out, on the 10th inst. seven sail of armed vessels, manned by the crew of one of the American frigates, and commanded by some of their naval officers, having on board a considerable detachment of troops, for the purpose of carrying the port of Kingston by surprise, and of destroying his Majesty's ship Royal George, then lying there. I have much satisfaction in reporting to your Lordship, that the vigilance and military skill of Colonel Vincent, who is in command at Kingston, frustrated their designs; and after many hours of ineffectual cannonade, the American flotilla hauled off, and on the following day returned into port. I have also the honour to report to your Lordship, that, having received information of the advance of the enemy with their whole force of regulars and militia encamped at Plattsburgh, from that place to the village at Champlain, about six miles from the province line, with the avowed purpose of penetrating into this frontier, I directed the brigade of troops at Montreal, consisting of two companies of the Royals, seven companies of the 8th or King's, four companies of the Montreal volunteer militia, and the 5th battalion of the embodied Canadian militia, with one troop of volunteer cavalry, and a brigade of light artillery, the whole under the command of Col. Baynes, to cross the St. Lawrence and advance to the support of Major General De Rottenburgh, whose front was threatened by this movement of the enemy; the troops crossed with uncommon expedition on the evening of Thursday last, the 19th inst. and reached La Prairie that night.

I am happy to inform your Lordship, that immediately upon the alarm being given that the enemy were advancing, the sedentary militia flocked in from all quarters with a zeal and alacrity which I cannot too much praise, and which assures me that I shall derive essential assistance from them when the occasion shall require it. The enemy, since the advance to Champlain, have made several reconnoissances beyond the lines into the province; one in particular, on the night of the 19th, with a detachment of cavalry, and a body of about 1000 of their regular infantry, the whole under the command of Lieut.-Col. Pike, who is esteemed in the United States an able officer, but falling in unexpectedly with a small party of Voyageurs and Indians, one of our advanced pickets, by whom they were fired upon, they were thrown into the greatest confusion, and commenced a fire upon each other, which was attended with a loss of about 50 of their men in killed and wounded, when they dispersed. Our picket made good their retreat unmolested, and without a man being hurt; by several deserters who have since come in to us, and some of whom were of the reconnoitring party, we have ascertained their loss, and that but a small proportion of the militia accompanied them that night to the lines; the others having wavered respecting advancing beyond them.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Earl Bathurst, &c. (Signed) GEORGE PREVOST.

Head-quarters, La Prairie, Nov. 28, 1812.

MY LORD,—Since my last report to your Lordship from Chambly, the vigour of the enemy's operations against Lower Canada has gradually declined, and terminated on the 22d, at noon, in a compleat retreat, which was effected in two divisions on that and the following day, upon Plattsburgh, Burlington, and Albany; at which places, I am informed, they propose to take up their winter-quarters.

[Here follow copies of the General Orders issued to the militia of Lower Canada upon this occasion; their active loyalty, and their design to maintain the rights of their Sovereign, being particularly entitled to notice and praise.]

[Dispatches dated Chippawa, Nov. 30, and Fort George, Dec. 4, from Major-General Sheaffe, commanding in Upper Canada, contain a report of another attack made by the enemy, on the 28th Nov. upon the Niagara frontier, between the posts of Chippawa and Fort Erie; in which they were repulsed in a manner highly creditable to his Majesty's arms, and the militia employed upon the occasion, with trifling loss. The enemy suffered considerably in killed and wounded; and one captain (King) and thirty-eight men were taken prisoners. Lieutenant King, of the royal artillery, and Lieut. Lamont, of the 49th regiment, were wounded severely; the former fell into the hands of the enemy, but was expected to be released.]

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of the following Corps of the Division of the Army serving in Upper Canada, under the command of Major-General Sheaffe, in an affair with the Enemy on the 21st and 28th November 1812.

21ST NOVEMBER.

Royal Artillery—1 rank and file wounded.
49th Foot—1 rank and file killed.

28TH NOVEMBER.

Royal Artillery—1 rank and file killed; 1 lieut. 1 rank and file, wounded.
49th Foot—12 rank and file killed; 1 lieut. 3 serjeants, 22 rank and file, wounded; 3 drummers, 21 rank and file, missing.
Militia Artillery—1 serjeant wounded.
1st Regiment Norfolk Militia—1 serjeant killed; 1 capt. 1 lieut. 8 rank and file, wounded; 2 rank and file missing.
2d Regiment Norfolk Militia—1 rank and file killed; 7 rank and file wounded; 4 rank and file missing.
Total loss—14 rank and file (line), 1 serjeant, 1 rank and file (militia) killed; 2 lieuts. 3 serjeants, 24 rank and file (line), 1 capt. 1 lieut. 1 serjeant, 15 rank and file, (militia) wounded; 3 drummers, 21 rank and file (line), 11 rank and file (militia) missing.
General total—1 serjeant, 16 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 3 lieuts. 4 serjeants, 39 rank and file, wounded; 3 drummers, 32 rank and file, missing.

OFFICERS WOUNDED.

Royal Artillery—Lieut. King, severely, and taken prisoner.

(Continued after the Poetry.)

THE VOICE OF HER I LOVE.

A BALLAD *sung by Mr.* BRAHAM, *in the Opera of The* CASTLE *of* ANDALUSIA.

WRITTEN BY MR. PARRY.

How sweet, at close of silent eve,
The Harp's responsive sound;
How sweet the vows, that ne'er deceive,
And deeds by virtue crown'd;
How sweet to sit beneath a tree,
In some delightful grove;
But, ah! more soft, more sweet to me
The voice of her I love.

Whene'er she joins the village train,
To hail the new-born day;
Mellifluous notes compose each strain,
Which zephyrs waft away;
The frowns of fate I calmly bear,
In humble sphere I move;
Content and blest whene'er I hear
The voice of her I love.

ACROSTIC.

W hen ancient heroes led their troops afar,
E ager for fight, and anxious for the war,
L'EONIDAS, in patriot glory great,
L ost to all feeling but his country's fate,
I n fields embattled led the hostile train,
N obly ambitious for the public gain:
G ive to the Spartan ev'ry honour due,
T ho' still reflect who yet has claims on you;
O ur own LEONIDAS is present here,
N or may aught harm him in his bright career. ANNA.

49th Foot—Lieut. Lamont, severely.
1st Norfolk Militia—Capt. Bostwick, slightly; Lieut. Ryerson, severely.

[Another General Order, expressive of high approbation of the conduct of the Troops in the above affairs.]

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, MARCH 6, 1813.

A letter from the late Captain Robb, of his Majesty's sloop Apelles, announces the capture of the French privateer cutter Le Ravisseur, commanded by Monsieur Alex. Happey, mounting 14 guns, and 51 men, out from Dunkirk 12 days, without making any capture.

DOWNING-STREET, MARCH 9.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to appoint Sir Rich. Goodwin Keats, K. B. Vice Admiral of the Blue Squadron of his Majesty's fleet, to be Governor and Commander in Chief of the Island of Newfoundland, in North America.

GOTTENBURGH MAILS.

Gottenburgh, Feb. 27.—Letters have been this morning received from Carlsham, stating that Dantzic was taken. This intelligence, though not official, is generally believed.

The same letters mention that the King of Prussia has declared war against France. All the young men capable of bearing arms have gone to Breslau, where the King is. Another letter says, that the Russians entered Prayath on the 6th, and Pillau on the 8th. The Austrians in the neighbourhood of Warsaw are reported to have entered into a capitulation similar to that concluded by General D'Yorck.

Intelligence has been received here from St. Petersburgh, dated the 13th inst. stating that Warsaw, Thorn, Liebau, and Posea, are in possession of the Russians.

Dantzic, it was supposed, would surrender by capitulation about the 8th or 10th inst. Lord Cathcart left St. Petersburgh on the 12th inst. for the army.

By accounts from Berlin, the Russians were within 12 miles of Berlin; the Cossacks had even pushed forward their reconnoitring parties till within four miles of it.

Elsineur, Feb. 24.—Private letters by the last Mail from Hamburgh, mention a battle having been fought near Posen, in which it is said, Regnier was defeated and wounded, and had removed his head-quarters to Frankfort. The Russians entered Berlin on the 19th. There is a report that Dantzic had fallen, but it is not credited.

Gottenburgh, Feb. 28.—We have a report to-day, that the King of Prussia is gone to meet the Emperor Alexander, at Willenburg.

General D'Yorck is appointed Commander of the Prussian Army. He is acting in the name of the King of Prussia, with 40,000 men.

Copenhagen, Feb 9.—We have a report here, generally credited, that a Convention has been signed in St. Petersburgh, between Lord Cathcart and the Danish Minister Blom; the basis of which is, a free trade to Norway, with a proviso, that all privateering, both Danish and French, is to be forbidden by this country. It is also mentioned, that all the Danish prisoners in England will be immediately allowed to return home.

From the Berlin Gazette of Feb. 16.

Koningsberg, Feb. 11.—The town and fortress of Pillau having been blockaded since the 7th of January, by the Imperial Russian troops, the Russian Major-General Count Sievers, commanding in Koningsberg, received orders to march against Pillau, with all the troops and artillery then in Koningsberg, and to which were added 2000 infantry, and batteries of artillery from the army, and to summon the French garrison to surrender. In pursuance of these orders, General Count Sievers arrived on the 6th instant, with the said body of troops, about 6000 men strong, and a proportionable quantity of artillery, in the village of Old Pillau, within 2000 paces of the fortress. The troops posted themselves partly in front of this village, and partly on the heights lying on the right and left of it, and partly on the Nehrung point, at a proper range of shot; and the commanding General immediately afterwards sent a summons, for the surrender of the citidel and the Nehrung fort, to the Commandant of the French garrison. This proposal led to the happy conclusion of a convention, according to which the Imperial French troops, on the 8th inst. at eight o'clock in the morning, quitted the town and fortress of Pillau and the fort of Nehrung, which had been garrisoned by them, ever since the month of May, last year.

The garrison which marched out, consisted of about 1200 men, and the number of their sick left behind amounted to about 460.

On the 9th, the Imperial Russian troops returned to the army, and only the Royal Prussian troops that were in the town and citadel remained behind to garrison them.

In conformity with the convention made with the garrison, the Imperial French General Castella was to march out, with the troops under his command, with their arms, ammunition, and baggage: and to retire with the same to the left bank of the Rhine, where they shall be released from all obligations. Such Imperial Russian subjects, as may possibly be found among the garrison of Pillau, shall be delivered up to the commanding Russian General.

An Imperial Russian Officer will accompany the column to its place of destination: their baggage shall not be subjected to any search, the French General Castella having declared, upon his word of honour, that there was nothing amongst it belonging to the Russians.

Our paper gives a proclamation issued in the name of the Imperial Russian Field-Marshal General Prince Kutusow of Smolensko, which is of considerable extent, concerning the receiving as currency the Russian gold, silver, and copper coins, as well as the St. Petersburgh Bank assignats of 5, 10, and 25 roubles, which must be taken, as well in the public treasury, as in private transactions. It is stated in the proclamation that four roubles in assignats are to pass equal to one rouble in silver.

Admiral Tchitschagoff, who is Commander in Chief in Prussia, has issued several proclamations, according to which the Prussian Gens-d'armes may keep order and quiet, as well with regard to the Russian military as to the Prussian; the posts to be respected, the post officers freed from quartering soldiers, and Russian couriers and travellers to be forwarded only as having a travelling pass, and paying the post-money. Security is promised to the carriage-drivers; and the subsistance of the troops, excepting in particular cases, is to be provided out of the magazines. Every Commander of troops, quartered in any place, shall take a written certificate of the behaviour of his troops from the Police-Magistrates of the place.

Berlin, Feb. 13.—The grand Russian army which is marching against Warsaw is 60,000 strong, and on the 4th inst. had not crossed the Vistula. The Emperor Alexander is arrived at Pultusk, and is going to Warsaw. Baron Benningsen has received the diamond insignia of the Order of St. Andrew, and 100,000 roubles from the Emperor. The Austrian auxiliary corps has retired back from Pultusk along the right bank of the Vistula to Gallicia, and gone into winter quarters. The latest accounts from Dantzic are of the 14th ult.; at that time the Russians were at some distance from the city, and had cut down some wood, probably for the purpose of erecting block-houses. They were in expectation of receiving infantry and artillery. Count Wittgenstein directs the siege. At some points, the garrison of the city can freely make excursions to the distance of three German miles. The island is not yet in the hands of the Russians, and is commanded by Havelsberg. The garrison is numerous, and is in no want of provisions or ammunition.

Warsaw, Jan. 24.—In our city we have hitherto enjoyed perfect quiet; but we now understand that the Grand Russian army, after having rested 14 days to refresh the troops, is in motion against the Duchy. The heads of the columns of the Russian army are already on the Skawa, in Chorzelien, and in the vicinity of Ostrolenka. Their light troops scour as far as Szrensk. This army is said to consist of four corps under the command of Generals Miloradowich, Lanskoy, Doctoroff, and Winzingerode. The head-quarters of the Field-Marshal Prince of Schwartzenberg, indeed, still remain at Pultusk; but we are every moment in expectation of receiving intelligence of their being removed to the left bank of the Vistula. The head-quarters of General Reynier are in our city.

From the Berlin Gazette, of Feb. 9.

According to the latest accounts received, the head-quarters of his Majesty the Russian Emperor remain at Willenburg.

The town and neighbourhood of Posen, the late Imperial French head-quarters, are now occupied by the Saxons, who have lately retreated to that place under General Reynier, amounting in the whole to 38 or 40,000 men.

FROM THE COURIER.

We know not that the debates upon the Regent's Speech call for any particular animadversions. The policy of the present Ministers was universally approved, and the arguments of those who opposed them were merely against the manner in which that policy had been acted upon. The only question was, not whether the system was right or wrong, but whether it had been acted upon with sufficient vigour and extension. This, of itself, is no small triumph to Ministers, against whom it was originally objected, that they ought to have husbanded our resources and not have wasted them in a contest for which our means were totally inadequate. The discussion was chiefly between the Practicables and the Impracticables, the Ministers and the Wellesley Party—the old Opposition falling into the third rank, and contenting themselves with holding up the tail of the Wellesleys.—The Marquis conceives that more might have been done. It is extremely easy to talk of sending immense reinforcements; and no man will dispute that fifty or one hundred thousand more British troops would enable Lord Wellington to effect much more—But can we send them? The Marquis desires us to admire the splendour of his ideas, and admit the strength of his arguments, but he will not suffer us to examine his premises. He is like some notable projector we have read of, who having submitted to the Minister a plan that was to produce the most wonderful effects, and having been informed that there was only one *small* objection to the adoption of it, which was, that it was impracticable, exclaimed in great anger, "Oh, Sir, if you entertain such common notions, and begin to talk to me of practicability, I have done with you." Yet unfortunately for aspiring geniuses, so we must talk, and by such a vulgar scale must we measure all their brilliant projects and conceptions. Few there are, we believe, who will deny, that Ministers have shewn no "miserable economy," when they are informed, that we had on the 25th June last, in the Peninsula, Sicily, and the Mediterranean, upwards of 127,000 men, of which the British troops, including the Germans, amounted to 91,000—and that since the 24th of December last, not fewer than 20,000 men and 7000 horses have been sent to the Peninsula. But the Marquis complains, if his speech has been correctly reported, that the war has been carried on languishingly for these two years—Indeed! Why he was himself in office the greater part of that time. Did he, when he was in office, make any such complaint, or propose any measure for a more vigorous prosecution of the war? And here we beg our readers' attention to this fact—That his Lordship, whilst he was in office, never made a single complaint, nor proposed any such measure—That he objected to no plan that was submitted, nor ever offered any other in lieu of it. It is, as our readers know, not unusual when any Member of the Cabinet differs with the other Members, to place such dissent upon record. And there does exist in the Cabinet *one* record of his Lordship's dissent—Of course our readers are prepared to expect that this record related to the war in the Peninsula—No such thing—it is a recorded dissent upon a domestic measure of comparatively insignificant importance! But his Lordship is said to have hinted that he was prevented by his oath of Privy Counsellor from making such a disclosure as he could have done. Be it so—But as that oath did not prevent him from saying that he entertained a different opinion from the rest of the Cabinet, it ought not to have prevented him from adding that he never told them so.

Upon Mr. Canning's Speech in the House of Commons we have to make one or two observations.—In every thing he said relative to the noble stand made by Russia we most cordially agree. It had all the charm of eloquence and all the force of truth. But we cannot assent to his position that we ought to have demanded an equivalent for the acknowledgment of Bernadotte. In the first place, were we to consider the choice of the Swedish people as nothing?—or were we to say, "we have an ally, the deposed King, who has retired to Switzerland to marry a young girl, and it is on his account that you must give us an equivalent. We won't address you as Crown Prince without the one pound one in our hands?" These things should either be done liberally or not at all, and by doing them *en grand*, we get an ample equivalent in the good opinion, in the influence we create where we are most desirous of creating it. We differ with him, too, upon the subject of the American war.—He complains that we ought to have prosecuted it more vigorously—How? We had on the American station and the West Indies seven times more force than the force of all the American navy put together. On the Halifax alone we had twice as much. By land has there been any want of vigour? Twice the American troops have attacked ours, and each time been beaten. Does he mean that we should have bombarded and burnt the American towns on the coast? When we are in an enemy's country it may be necessary either for us to lay waste the country, or for our enemy to do the same. But is the bombarding and burning the American towns, and killing men, women, and children necessary, in a military point of view? It would not have been carrying on the war vigorously, but cruelly, but spitefully.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 8.

FOOT-PAD ROBBERY.—On Saturday se'nnight, a foot-pad robbery took place about one o'clock in the day, attended with very extraordinary circumstances. Mr. Robert Thorley, on his way from town to his residence at Petersham, sent his servant forward from Wandsworth with a message to his family, and instead of himself proceeding home through Richmond Park, as was his custom, he went by the private road, which turns off to Richmond a little beyond the 7 mile-stone on the Wandsworth road. When Mr. Thorley had passed the first gate a short way, he perceived a female, attired like a Quaker, and a man following her at a short distance, on the side path, which is parallel with the horse road. The man appeared to be a carpenter, or mechanic, with an apron folded round him. As soon as Mr. Thorley came opposite to him, he sprang suddenly from the foot-path into the main road, which causing Mr. T's horse to startle, he involuntarily struck him across the breast with a rattan stick, and supposing the man to be intoxicated, he inquired what he was about. The robber, on this, took out a pistol from his left side, which Mr. T. observed was loaded up to the muzzle, presented it, and said "I must have your money." Mr. T. replied, "you can have but little;" and gave him all the silver he had, consisting of a Bank Token or two, and a few shillings. The man observed, "If you will do me no injury, I shall not hurt you; and then retired, saying "real distress has compelled me to this act." This observation disarmed Mr. T. of all resentment against the unfortunate wretch, and he was only solicitous to render him service. He told him it was a shocking alternative he had chosen; and inquired if he did not know, that by the act he had just committed, he had forfeited his life. The foot-pad walked on, and would hear no more. Mr. T. was still anxious to learn the man's situation, and continued stationary, and looking after him: but the foot-pad mistaking his object, turned back and followed him hastily, with a presented pistol. Mr. T. did not, however, lose sight of him, retiring to no greater distance than was necessary to avoid the danger of the shot. At this instant a person on horseback passed close to the robber, when Mr. T. called out—"a highwayman!" The foot-pad immediately shewed his pistol, and desired the gentleman to go on, who proved to be a Mr. Smith, of the city. Mr. T. and Mr. S. conferred together as to the best mode of apprehending the man, when Mr. Reeves a Magistrate, arrived on the spot. By this time the foot-pad had got over the hedge into an adjoining field, and a servant of Mr. Nettleship's having joined the party, means were immediately employed to take him. Mr. Smith rode to Wandsworth for a Constable, whilst the other persons stationed themselves in such directions as to prevent the possibility of an escape. At this moment a pistol was heard from the opposite side of the hedge to that on which Mr. Reeves was; and that gentleman conceived at first that he had been fired at by the robber; but on farther investigation it was found that the wretched foot-pad had laid violent hands upon himself, by discharging the contents of the pistol into his own head. He was found without one of his shoes, lying on his back. The body was taken to the George Inn, at Wandsworth, where a Coroner's Inquest was held upon it on Monday last, before — Jemmat, Esq. Coroner for the county—Verdict—*Felo de se.*

(*See Supplement.*)

BATAVIA:
PRINTED BY A. H. HUBBARD,
AT THE
Honorable Company's Printing Office,

Supplement to the Java Government Gazette.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1813.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, Dec. 9.

THE KING v. JOHN HUNT AND LEIGH HUNT.

This interesting trial came on this morning before the following Special Jury; there being a full attendance of Special Jury men, there was no occasion to pray *tales*:

John Bond, Esq. Samuel Sharwood, Esq. John Lewis Blackbourn, Esq. John Wilson, Esq. Daniel Garrett, Esq. Joseph Gay, Esq. Thomas Saltan, Esq. Joseph Brown, Esq. Alexander Gibbons, Esq. John Booth, Esq. Samuel Jones, Esq. Joseph Watson, Esq.

Mr. Richardson then stated to the Jury that this was a criminal information filed by his Majesty's late Attorney-General against John Hunt & Leigh Hunt, charging them with writing and publishing a libel in *The Examiner*, of Sunday, March 22d, 1812, with intent to traduce and vilify his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the Regent of the United Kingdom, and to bring him into hatred and contempt. The libel as set forth in the record, was contained, in the following words:—"What person, unacquainted with the true state of the case, would imagine, in reading these astounding eulogies, that this *Glory of the People* was the the subject of millions of shrugs and reproaches! That this *Protector of the Arts* had named a wretched foreigner his historical painter, in disparagement or ignorance of the merits of his own countrymen! That this *Mæcenas of the age* patronised not a single deserving writer! That this *Breather of Eloquence* could not say a few decent extempore words —if we are to judge at least from what he said to his regiment on its embarkation for Portugal! That this *Conqueror of Hearts* was the disappointer of hopes! That this *Exciter of Desire* (bravo Messieurs of *The Post!*) this *Adonis in loveliness*, was a corpulent gentleman of fifty! In short, that this *delightful, blissful, wise, pleasurable, honourable, virtuous, true*, and *immortal* Prince, was a violator of his word, a libertine over head and ears in debt and disgrace, a despiser of domestic ties, the companion of gamblers and demireps, a man who had just closed half a century without one single claim on the gratitude of his country or the respect of posterity!" To this information the defendants had pleaded—*Not Guilty*.

Sir W. Garrow, the Solicitor-General, then rose. It was his duty, by virtue of the office held by him, to prosecute the libel which had just been read. His Learned Friend (Mr. Richardson) had rightly informed the Jury, that the information had been filed by the late Attorney-General. The libel had been read in this stage of the business at his (Sir W. G.'s) request, for it was not usual to read it so early; and he had wished it from this feeling, to put it to the jury whether they did not conscientiously think, as honourable and dispassionate men, that it was a most gross libel, and whether as such it ought not to be prosecuted? If such language were applied to any individual amongst those with whom they were acquainted, would they not feel that it tended to reduce him, in the estimation of all his acquaintances, to the lowest scale of degradation? If they did not think that such would be the effect on a private individual, then he would beg them to consider it as a libel against the Prince of Wales. If looking at it dispassionately, independent of any thing they might have heard without the Court, and no doubt they had heard much, as rumour had been very industrious on the occasion: if looking at it dispassionately, they could say that the libel had not such tendency, then ought he not to say one word further; but as honest honourable men he was sure that they would think far otherwise—that their verdict would pronounce it what the information described it to be—a gross and malicious libel. It might be expected of him that he should in some way anticipate what no doubt would be urged on the other side; but he should pursue no such course, though on such a libel, so plain, so atrocious, he was at a loss to conceive what would be offered in defence of it. He could not believe that the Learned and Eloquent Gentleman (Mr. Brougham) would introduce such topics by way of defence and justification, as he had elsewhere heard that it was intended to adduce on the present occasion. He could not believe that any such mode would be adopted; but it depended on the speech of the Learned Gentlemen on the opposite side, whether he should avail himself of his right of reply to the defendant's Council to again address the Jury. It was not his wish, and he hoped that occasion would not call upon him to do it. For the present he should conclude with merely entreating the Jury, when they should have admired the fervency and the energy of the speech which they would hear from the defendant's Council, to do justice between the public and the defendants; and not suffer their minds to be unduly impressed with what might fall from his eloquent adversary. But why should he put them in mind of doing justice towards the public as well as towards the defendants; for he knew that justice would characterise their verdict. He would also conjure them to do it with the conviction that their conduct would be transmitted to posterity (for they were to be transmitted to future times with observations on such conduct); but he would not doubt that they would so act as to entitle them to live in the memories of the present generation, and to be handed down to future ages as men who had the courage to do their duty.

Mr. Raven produced a certificate from Mr. Halton, of the Stamp-office, containing a copy of an affidavit sworn by John Hunt and Leigh Hunt in 1807, in which they declared themselves to be the publishers and printers, and sole proprietors, of *The Examiner*. Witness also produced a number of *The Examiner* of the 22d March, containing the alleged libel.

Mr. Lowten, the proper officer of the Court, then read the libel from the newspaper, as well as several portions of the articles which contained the libel, at the request of Mr. Brougham, as he declared his intention of quoting those passages and making remarks on the context;—but we will notice those passages as they occurred in the course of the address to the Jury.

Mr. Brougham then rose If in rising to address the Jury, he felt that he stood on no other ground than what public rumour had been pleased to assign to him, and which had been obscurely glanced at by the Solicitor-General; if indeed he were compelled to attack those exalted personages, whom the Constitution protected for the wisest of purposes; if he were to violate the sanctity of that place, and the character of that gown which he wore, in those endeavours which he was about to make to obtain that verdict of acquittal which he confidently anticipated; if, indeed, his road to that verdict of acquittal lay over any such circumstances, they were calculated to shake much stronger nerves than he could boast of possessing. But his road did not lay over any of those topics. He had occasion to rejoice, that in his defence, in exculpating the defendants, it would not be necessary for him to travel over any such topics. If he were to make any such attacks as might have been anticipated by some, they could not be subservient to the defendants, and they could only gratify inclinations which his clients did not feel. Then as to the libel itself, some comments from him were necessary to make the Jury fully understand it; for that full understanding of it could not be obtained from the lines contained in the record. He must not only comment on those lines, but he must draw their attention to its context, and to those circumstances which had caused the whole to be written, in order that the Jury might know the motives of the defendants: for without such knowledge it was impossible for them to say whether the matter was libellous or not.—This it was his duty to perform, and he hoped he should be able to do it without offence. He stood there clothed and armed with the liberty of speech, as full as was enjoyed in any other place. That liberty was still preserved to them full and entire—it had never yet been violated; and he hoped that it never would be violated so long as any wreck of our Constitution should stand trembling on its base; but if ever it were to be, he trusted that he should never suffer it to be said, that it had been done by him while contending for the freedom of others? He claimed no peculiar privilege from the habit which he wore. It was the laudable boast and the manly determination of those who wore that habit, that they never would utter in that place any thing which they would be either afraid or ashamed to repeat in their private capacity. By the same feeling he was governed this day. The defendants were not before them for the first time, for articles which had appeared in this same periodical work; it had been their lot to be prosecuted several times for conscientiously discharging, in their estimation, the duties of public journalists. The first time they were prosecuted by the Attorney-General, it was for speaking freely on a subject of great importance and of greater delicacy, if possible, than the case now before them; and for making as the event proved, not only innocent but justifiable remarks. It was for the notice taken by the defendants, of the appointment of a Prince of the Royal Blood to the command of the armies then and now, under Lord Wellington. The second prosecution was for the language which the defendants held on a subject of the greatest possible delicacy, namely, the system of punishments in the army: a subject on which it was scarcely possible for an honest and warm thinker to keep within those bounds which prudence might prescribe. In discussing such a subject, the defendants were treading on a ground that was delicate and fine in the extreme; where they were not alone coming in contact with ordinary individuals, but but where they could scarcely avoid the construction that might have been put upon their sentiments, of directly addressing the army—of telling them that they were tyrannised over instead of being punished. So near were they upon the extreme of discussion, from the very nature of the subject, and so difficult was it of management, that they could scarcely approach, and not touch without the legitimate boundaries of inquiry.

Sir W. Garrow was compelled to interrupt Mr. B. upon the ground of the irrelevancy of what he was now urging.

Lord Ellenborough said, that Mr. B. certainly was irrelevant, and that he must shape his course differently.

Mr. Brougham certainly should have paid the greatest deference to his Lordship's admonition, even had he not arrived at a conclusion of the remarks which he intended to offer in this part of his speech, which, however, was the case. Had he not been interrupted, he might have told the Jury, that the present defendants had formerly been prosecuted for too warmly expressing their hopes of the Prince of Wales, when they were now prosecuted for too warmly expressing the disappointment, which the failure to realize those hopes, had given birth to, in their minds. Now as to the libel directly before them; as to the defendants personal feelings, and as to their wish to vilify and traduce his Royal Highness, on their part, he disclaimed the existence of every such feeling or wish; and it would be for him to show that none such could have existed. The author of what had been set forth in the record as a lebel, and he was here about to make the Jury acquainted with the character of the author, that they might more correctly judge of the motives with which he wrote; the author was not a person who lived in the neighbourhood or within the view of the Court. He moved in no political circle, and did not even know one public individual, except the person now addressing them, and he was only known to the author in the way of his profession. The author was a retired, studious young man;—one who associated with books rather than with men;—he was one who delighted in books alone, as his publication would prove, it being occupied with criticisms, poetry, history as well as general politics. He was one of no party—he knew nothing of any set of men; —indeed be carried this hatred of party to a very erroneous extent, as the Jury might think since the motto to the Paper was—

> "Party is the madness of many for the gain of a few."
>
> (*Swift, or, according to some, Pope.*)

The political questions which generally occupied the attention of the defendants' publication, were those of leading and vital interests to the empire—questions in which all parties were interested, such as military punishments, the criminal code, Parliamentary Reform, Slave Trade, the condition of the Poor, and, above all, the Sister Kingdom. Those were the general subjects that run through his journal, and amongst others, particularly the one last named. On the subject of Ireland he had often discussed. On that question he had certain opinions, they might be right or they might be wrong, but he held them with that earnestness, and enforced them with that warmth which honest men would ever evince and feel, when dwelling on important subjects. He could not see the policy of keeping one army in Ireland to prevent another from being there—he could not see the gratitude of still continuing to pillage that church of their ancestors, from which they had built their own—nor could he perceive the profit that resulted from mismanaging so valuable a portion of the United Kingdom—he, in fact, could not see the safety of irritating the general population of that part of the kingdom. To conciliate millions, he thought, would be a much wiser course of policy to pursue. Filled with such sentiments, he wrote the libel. He might be wrong, or he might carry them to too great on extent, yet though he differed from great authorities, there were great names on his side. Suffice it for the Jury to know, that those were the author's opinions, and he had a right to hold them. As a free subject he had ever held, and still held the same opinion, that he had a right to entertain such opinions, and to enforce them with all the warmth with which he felt them. The subject was a great and important one; and the "Emancipation of the Catholics," as it was called, had long been looked for; and but for some scruples that existed in a quarter which they must all revere, it had been held out to the Catholics of Ireland it would have been granted to them. It was acquiesced in to defer the consummation of such an event; and it was then strongly and intelligibly held out to them that when an event should happen which, however they might deplore it, must come, then would the Catholics have granted to them what they desired, as all scruples would be removed. Let the Jury then figure to themselves a people, with their wishes thus wound up to the highest pitch, arrived at that point where there was no longer hope or expectation, where in fact, the wish was almost within their grasp; and then let them figure to themselves what must be their feelings to find the era arrived—but the hope deferred, on finding the time of fulfilment come—but the fulfilment postponed.—He would not pretend to describe such a situation, and the feelings it must occasion. But he did not stand there to blame those who might have advised the Prince Regent not to gratify the Catholics of Ireland by accomplishing what they might have been led to expect; but he would put it to them as men, for they must feel like men, whether such a disappointment, unless a miracle had worked in favour of the disappointed, could evaporate and leave them quiet and silent, submissive and content under the increased despair. About this time, a meeting was holden in London to celebrate the anniversary of St. Patrick; and the proceedings of that meeting, according to an account which had appeared in a daily paper (the *Morning Chronicle*), were noticed in the *Examiner*, the above account being quoted by the author. At that meeting, there were certain expressions of disapprobation, certainly neither decent nor justifiable.—Of this occurrence, however, particular advantage had been taken; and there then appeared for the first time on the part of those who had been accustomed from the beginning of the Prince's life to defame him—an inclination to flatter him by the grossest and most ridiculous adulation. Then for the first time did our author, who was almost a romantic lover of public virtue, behold those who had been the Prince's defamers for half a century, giving him up to that worst prey and bane of Princes and Kings—flattery; and by flattery seducing them to vice. For the first time he saw them covering the Prince they had defamed with the ridicule of their praise. "I have proofs in my hand," vehemently exclaimed the Learned Gentleman.

Lord Ellenborough instantaneously interrupting him—"*Proofs!* why do you talk of proofs? What proofs can you have?"

Mr. Brougham—"I will show your Lordship, if I may have leave, that I am strictly within those bounds allotted to me."

Sir W. Garrow observed, that he ought to have saved his Lordship the trouble of interrupting Mr. Brougham, but the Learn-

ed Gentleman could not, he must know, adduce *proofs* in support of a libel. Law and usage said otherwise.

Lord Ellenborough—" Except I am to recast the judicial character, and to remould the forms of proceeding, I cannot allow any thing like proof to be offered in this case."

Sir W. Garrow would here make his formal objection to the mode of proceeding about to be adopted by the defendant's Counsel; and he did it on this ground, the usages and strict rules of the Court, which would not hear of *proofs* being offered in support of a libel. Supposing for an instant, persons had been in the habit of defaming the Prince of Wales for half a century, would that affect the merits or demerits of the libel now under the consideration of the Jury?—Certainly not.

Mr. Brougham, resuming, lamented that he had not before been able to explain what had dropped from him respecting " proofs;" but he had been completely misunderstood—the Solicitor-General had completely misconceived his meaning. He would show him (Sir W. G.) that he was about to proceed technically, but possibly he had been somewhat too technical in his phraseology. The defendants were accused of publishing a libel; they had quoted some other publication, and had made some comments on the quotation, and his " proofs" consisted of what had already been quoted, and of what had been read by the Officer of the Court. These were the " proofs" that he had been about to bring forward, and he apprehended he had a right to adduce such proofs.

Lord Ellenborough.—" Well, then, they are proofs that *have been* already produced, not that *will be* produced, if you mean to quote those parts of the context of the libel that have been read."

Mr. Brougham observed, that the libel, it would be seen, arose out of other publications; and he wished to tell the Jury what these other publications were.

Lord Ellenborough.—" Oh no—such cannot be done!"

Mr. Brougham—" Well, then, my Lord, I'll take my stand here, and will wait for your Lordship's opinion, whether I am not entitled to read any other extracts except those immediately in proof, that is, those extracts which have been read in Court. I have done so before; I was not checked by your Lordship, and, therefore, I thought I was confining myself within the usages of the Court."

Lord Ellenborough observed, that it was difficult at times to know how to check a Counsel with that delicacy which a Judge would wish to observe towards him. But from favouring at particular moments, and under particular circumstances, this excess arose; and it became absolutely necessary not only to watch but to check such excess.

Mr. Brougham proceeded. His Lordship had, on a former occasion, allowed him, when pleading the cause of these same defendants, to read long extracts from Sir Robert Wilson's pamphlet in particular, and no objection was then made; and he, therefore, had thought, that he might pursue a similar course on the present occasion. But, to pursue his main observations, in a former part of his speech he had attempted to give something like a character and a style to the praise and adulation that had been heaped on his Royal Highness by his former defamers; but the Jury would say, that his description fell far short of the truth when they heard one of the series of poetry or rhymes, for he knew not how to call the wretched doggerell with which they had covered over his Royal Highness. Those panegyrics were so ridiculous that they certainly would have affected an humbler individual; but it was fortunate for the Prince of Wales he was too exalted for them to reach him. But such daggerells and such panegyrics as he held in his hand would sink any humbler individual—such as the individual addressing the Jury, or even any of the Jury themselves. It would not be safe for them to have any such thing said in their praise as had been said of the Regent. The lines that he was about to read formed a free commentary of these expressions in the libel which had called forth his client's indignation; indeed the leading words were preserved in the libel. The lines hung together by the assistance of these leading words; but those words would do very well without the doggerel dress. Yet it became him to read them to shew the jury that his client's remarks did not bear those mischievous, malignant, and libellous features which they had been persuaded characterise them. [The learned Gentlemen then quoted some doggerel rhymes, which dwelt on the *patronage* bestowed by the Prince, styling him " the Macænas of the age." It went on " *see his vo'ce so sweet*," " he's England's wonder and England's praise." Again, " thy graceful form is such that fancy revels in delight." There was something about *Adonis* the *trumpets* of Fame, and so on.] He must beg pardon of the Jury for disgusting them with such lines; but such were the lines that the author had set himself down to comment on. Thus it would be seen, that the author had not gone out of his way to treat lightly any exalted personage or to attack the character of any officer of State; but his remarks had been called for by the fulsome adulation of an antagonist. Had the author freely and uncalled for given vent to such sentiments as were now termed libellous, he (Mr. B.) was not sure whether in that case he should not have admitted the blamable interference of the author, and that it looked very much like malignancy on his part. But such was not the fact, and he conjured the Jury never to forget what had called forth his client's remarks. The author had been spurred on by those rhymes, not for the purpose of attacking the Court, but with the view of showing the public what the gross adulation consisted of; and under such circumstances, he would contend, that though the most choice and prudent expressions were not used, yet that for one or two objectionable expressions the Jury would not deem it just to return a verdict against his client; except some miracle should be wrought in favor of temper and temperance, it was not in the nature of man to avoid saying something violent in the course of such a conflict, when the chief object was, the object of attack—the wretched composition. He would show to the Jury that some of the gravest passages from our best authors, if taken abstractedly, might expose them to the charge of having gone beyond all decent and prudent bounds. For this purpose, he would read them a passage from one whose name would never be forgotten so long as genius and loyalty were remembered and venerated—from the writings of Burke. If the few lines which he should read had been taken apart from the general object of the author, they must have drawn down upon him all the vengeance of an Attorney-General. Alluding to some Act that had just passed the Legislature, Burke thus spoke in effect:—" Such an Act of Parliament has passed the Legislature, that had it issued from any other Senate, it would have been denounced as founded on the most criminal injustice and cruelty; but any thing like it was never seen in any other country!" This character of the Act appeared in print within a week after it had passed: yet those who would read the context would see that nothing libellous was intended. Again—Burke said in another place, " Kings and Princes are naturally fond of low company; and the reason of this arises out of their station. They can never be higher, and by an inversion of mind they love company lower than themselves. They rather hate than love their Nobility; because the latter rather oppose than support the wishes and views of the former. Many of the Nobility would have no objection to be train-bearers, pimps, or buffoons, and they would succeed as well as others, only that their education does not fit them for those offices. They have the mind for them, but their education will not suffer them to be matches for the eunuchs, fiddlers, and buffoons that would be their competitors!" So Burke had written; but did he say so from a hatred of or dislike to monarchy? No such thing—his whole career, the formation of his mind demonstrated to the contrary. Burke was that man, if ever such a man was to be found, that would have lain down his life for monarchy. Yet so had he written; he too who had been the favourite of Kings, and the selected of Courts. But all this proved that Mr. Burke's writings had been properly weighed, and his conduct rightly understood. He had been promoted to honours which he had refused; he said promoted to them, because they had been refused, which made the honour the greater. He who had written this of Kings and Princes, had not only been the favourite of Kings and Princes, but he had left a name behind him that called to mind more than the mere man; for it brought to their memory constant, unshaken loyalty. Could they then say, that a few heated expressions used by the defendants ought to consign them to ruin and to a dungeon, while such expressions could not shake the Monarch, nor hurl him from the high eminence which he had attained. Keeping then in mind those expressions, which no doubt in cooler moments they would have altered, he would implore them never to forget the scope and meaning of the whole production. The author had been treading on delicate ground, but the Jury would not rest a verdict of guilty on one or two expressions. When they termed the Prince a " a violater of his word," it never could be supposed that they intended to degrade him so low as they would have done had he been spoken of as a private individual. God forbid that such should have been their meaning any more than it was Mr. Burke's intention to degrade Monarchy, when he said that kings and princes loved low company. Had the abstracted meaning been taken, it would have been necessary for Mr. Burke's safety, to have qualified what he said, by telling his readers, that he however, did not mean to say that kings and princes visited pot-houses, and kept company with tiplers. In each case the expressions were figurative, and the meaning was obvious, particularly in the sentiment of Mr. Hunt, when he said the Prince was a violater of his word. Its meaning lay on the surface. In so speaking of the Prince, he alluded to that great cause, that mighty question which still divide men's minds—to the cause of the Catholics of Ireland. Mr. Hunt alluded to the pledges, promises, and " hopes" of the Prince of Wales, and to the disappointment which Ireland must have felt by his conduct as Regent. He meant to remind the reader of the promise that had been thus violated—of the hopes that had been thus disappointed to his mind in common with the minds of other men. The defendant then said, that the Prince was in debt, but in so doing he intended to say little more than if he had observed that one branch of the revenue was in arrear; and that people who paid the Prince took cognizance of the manner in which he regulated his expenditure. But in stating that the Prince was in debt, did the defendant state any thing more than the truth? Did not the fact stand on record? Was it not indelibly stamped on their Statute Books, that the Prince's situation really was what the defendant had stated it to be?—Had not the Legislature of the country told the public that the Prince Regent could not, must not contract a debt to the amount of six-pence, and if they suffered him to contract any such debt, they should not be paid! He alluded to this melancholy fact—melancholy he called it, because the state of our finances at that time demanded it, to shew that the defendant had not gone beyond the truth, and that the Legislature did not wish to increase the burthens of the people. He next came to a part of the libel which he would fain pass over, because it was of a still more delicate nature, but that his duty compelled him to notice it. He alluded to it with reluctance, because he was precluded from giving a direct explanation of the meaning of the author when he called the Prince " a despiser of domestic ties." All knew to what it referred; it had ceased to be a private matter, it referred to a matter that had been the subject of public discussion. He would go no further, he would content himself with saying, that the author alluded to that event which had occasioned a separate establishment to form a part of the budget for the year. That separate establishment had arisen out of circumstances most deplorable—deplorable, because the example of the Royal Parents had not been followed. He rejoiced that he had got thus far; he had passed over the ground tremblingly. He now came to firmer footing, and he could not but exult that he had arrived at it. He now felt none of that fear and trembling which had almost unnerved him, a minute ago. The defendant then phrased the Prince the companion of gamblers and demireps; this too could be justified by public record. The fact had been Gazetted, and had also appeared on the records of Ireland. He had given the Jury some account of the author, and had told them that he kept no profligate company, but he was also a great admirer of public character and private virtue. Some might think that he was almost too puritanic in those notions; indeed there were those who thought he took most grievous views of what others might think mere fashionable trifles. Possessing such notions of public character and private virtue, and having heated himself with a perusal of the speech of Mr. Curran, the present Master of the Rolls for Ireland, against a Nobleman, now of the Prince's Household, for criminal intercourse with a lady in that country, and then seeing in *The Gazette* the appointment of that same Nobleman to a high official situation about the Regent, up rose in his mind all those feelings and admiration of public virtue which the author's solicitude was calculated to foster rather than to damp—feelings which induced him to believe that the Prince had, by such appointment, insulted and violated public virtue.—The quarterly Report of the Chamberlain and the speech of Mr. Curran, the truth of which had been supported by the verdict, and the Gazetting of that Nobleman, were all circumstances which tended to warm the mind of the author, when he sat down to peruse the doggerel praises of his Royal Highness. Roused by these droggerels, and indignant at the epithets used, the author exclaimed, " See whom it is you are praising—see whom it is you are thus wounding with the satire of your panegyric!" The Learned Gentleman lamented the hard condition of those to whom he had alluded, but it was the fate of their situation, they had left private life, they had chosen to attempt the steep and lofty roads of ambition, they had chosen to be public men and courtiers, they had made choice, and their every action consequently became public. So elevated, if men had a spark of merit in their character, adulation quickly fanned it into a blaze. Perpetual notoriety was what such men dearly prized, but with such notoriety they could not expect to have all their little merits basking in sun-shine, and all their little failings kept in the shade. They made their choice, and ever after they ceased to be private characters. To say that they had private characters would be as correct as to talk of those who wielded sceptres having shepherds' crooks; they had become the tenants of a Court, and they could not avoid examination. So situated, they had but one thing to be afraid of—the unfettered liberty of the press—the freedom of speech; for they were beyond the law. All of them were told of the danger of touching on such topics but of old it was wisely said, " he whose argument is backed by fifty thousand men needs not to be a very skilful logician." So it was with such men as those to whom he alluded. They who had the resources of this mighty Monarchy at their command might well despise censure, if severe notice of their conduct was to be deemed libellous. But who were the persons who had such feelings?—they were persons whose conduct could not be private—persons in whose hands might be the resources of this empire, surrounded by the parade of Monarchy—they who could never appear in public without being surrounded with something like Eastern magnificence; but who, when they did appear in public, could not fail to remind the public of the virtues of their Royal Parents. Fenced round then with all the magnificence of Monarchy, with every thing that tended to dazzle the senses, what had they to fear from a line or two in a Sunday Newspaper? Oliver Cromwell had said, " If my Government is made to stand, or deserves to stand, it need not dread paper shot." If, then, he who had no legitimate right to the Throne—he who had not a loving people—he who was deformed with vices—he who, above all, had not the example of loving and virtuous parents—if he, a year or two after he had obtained possession of an ill-gotten Throne, could so despise paper shot, why should not the Prince Regent? If he had not Miltons for his private Secretaries, still the Throne was legitimate, and our Monarchy need not fear the effects of " paper shot;" for the person who filled so exalted a station was far beyond its reach.—He now drew towards a close. The Solicitor-General had talked of the danger of acquitting the defendants; and he, in his turn, might be pardoned if he were to say something of the danger that was to be apprehended from an opposite verdict. It was important that they should bear such fact in their minds, for the result, as the Solicitor-General had truly stated, might not only affect the present times but also distant ages. Were they prepared to say, that the failings and vices of courtiers were to be as far above reproof from the press as they were above legal control? The vices and failings of such men were beyond the reach of the law, and they had only to dread the visitations of the press. Were they prepared to say that such an author as the defendant who was a lover of domestic ties and public virtue, must not lash where there was effeminacy or vice, and laugh where folly reigned. If they were prepared to say these things, then let him know from what year the ruin of our country was to be dated, and from what year an honest expression of opinions had ceased to be a duty, and had become a crime. If they were prepared to open the flood-gates of immoralities, if they were prepared to let loose upon the world the race that was disfigured by them, then must the verdict go against his clients. If, however, they were to return such a verdict, not only posterity but the present generation would have to thank them. But he talked of impossibilities; he was sure that truth and justice would prevail, that they would do their duty, and that his clients would be acquitted.

The Solicitor-General replied at some length to the speech of the Learned Counsel, and commented at large upon the arguments advanced for the defence, from which he contended, that this libel tended to alienate the affections of the people from Government. He did not mean to threaten the Jury into finding a verdict, against the defendants; but he sat down in the confident expectation, that when they had received from his Lordship the performance of that from which he could not retire—his opinion—they would pronounce this publication a gross, atrocious, wicked, and abominable libel.

Lord Ellenborough, in summoning up for the Jury, set forth the libel. The language of the Counsel went to insist on the full extenuation of his clients, and from the manner in which the Learned Counsel had expressed himself, he was somewhat afraid that he (M. B.) had been inoculated with all the writer's poison. He was inclined to think better of him, and to take those principles which had been enforced in defence for the principles of the clients themselves. But the question for the Jury now to determine was, whether we were henceforth to be under the dominion of libellers, or as heretofore, under the dominion of the laws? Against the laws this libeller set himself with bold front, contending for his right to do what he had done, and also for his right, on all fitting occasions, to pursue similar conduct. The libeller contended, that men of high rank, and filling important offices, from the very nature of their situation, became, and ought to continue amenable to this species of investigation and attack. Except the laws were to be virtually renounced, the author maintained that he had a right to pursue such a course, and the proposition therefore to be determined was, whether characters were to be assailable *ad libitum* from such shafts? But was it to be expected that the Prince was to come before this self-constituted bar and answer to the self-coined charges that might be preferred against him? If men filling high stations were to be thus assailable, who that had any sensibility to fame would accept of high office or superior rank in the country? If this spirit of libelling were to be indulged in, it would destroy the keen sensibility of those who desired fame or the respect of society, which were the strongest incitements to virtuous and great actions. Referring to the libel, not forgetting the motives with which it had been written, as alleged, his Lordship admitted that disgusting adulation was the fit subject of reprehension, but because disgusting adulation might be heaped on an individual, whether of high or low degree, it mattered not, did that individual henceforth deserve to be considered as a base character, and as such to be subject to the grossest and most libellous attacks? Such a proposition would not have the support either of justice or of sound reason. The author might have reprobated the disgusting adulation, but we had gone further in affirming that opposite features existed in the character of him who had been praised. To justify this, his Lordship commented on various parts of the libel. A person filling the exalted station occupied by the Regent depended upon the estimation in which he was held by the people; but if they were taught to believe that he was to have a character as the libel had described, could he rely on the affections of the subjects? His Lordship then observed, that it would ill become him, who had never flattered persons in high stations, to say any thing that might seem like flattery on the present occasion; but was it to be endured that the Prince was to be held out to those persons whom he was to govern, as one who had "just closed half a century without one single claim on the gratitude of his country, or respect of posterity"—representing him, in fact, as worthless during the past, and hopeless for the future? If society could not exist without such libellers, then let the defendants have their verdict; and henceforth let each man shift for himself and for his character in the best possible way. He would conjure them, as men exercising an awful trust for their country, to lay the question on their hearts, and say whether they did not think the publication a most foul, malicious, and atrocious libel? Whether they did think so, would appear from their verdict.

The Jury were then directed to consider their verdict, and after some few minutes consultation, they were asked, whether they were agreed in their verdict? "Yes," answered one of the Jurymen, "*all but one person*." The Jury were then desired to retire, which they did, and returned in about half an hour, when they pronounced both the defendants *Guilty*.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, Dec. 8.

CRIM. CON.

DUNDAS, ESQ. *v.* LORD SEMPLE.

The Solicitor-General said, the plaintiff was Robert Dundas, Esq. son of a highly respectable Writer to the Signet, the term by which the higher class of Solicitors in Scotland were denominated. The defendant was a nobleman, the representative of an ancient and respectable family, also of that kingdom, having a fortune of not less than 100,000l. and who, by deep intrigue, had succeeded in alienating from the plaintiff, the affections of a beautiful and accomplished wife, who, till seduced by the arts of the defendant, had been esteemed a pattern for other wives in her rank in society. That the defendant succeeded too well in alienating from the plaintiff the affections of his wife was apparent from this circumstance, that he was actually, at this moment, living with her in a state of adultery. There would this day be no defence set up on the part of the defendant; but the Jury, after hearing the evidence that would be laid before them, would not fail in giving to the plaintiff such a compensation in damages, as should shew that the plaintiff had been a kind and affectionate husband, and that his wife had not, till the moment the Learned Counsel had been talking of, forfeited the character of a kind and affectionate wife.

It was proved by captain Smith, uncle to the plaintiff, that he was married to his present wife, who was his cousin, and whose name also was Dundas, at the established church of St. Clements Danes, in the year 1805; she being then 22 or 23 years of age, and the plaintiff about ten years older. The same witness, and Mr. Irving, Navy Pay Office, and a Miss Colquhoun, also proved that the plaintiff and his wife lived together in the highest apparent happiness, he being a most kind and affectionate husband, and she an equally kind and affectionate wife, there seeming to be the most perfect love and confidence between them. Mr. Irving stated, that the plaintiff possessed property in Sweden, of which country he was a Nobleman; that his wife and he had been in the use of visiting that country every year, for the sake of looking after their affairs there; that, for the last two years, the plaintiff had gone by himself, leaving his wife behind him, on account of the hostilities between the two countries. That the plaintiff went to Sweden as usual, in June last, leaving his wife at Wickham, under the protection of her sister, Lady Douglas, wife of Sir Howard Douglas. After remaining some time with Lady Douglas, Mrs. Dundas was to go on a visit to an old acquaintance, a Mrs. Roberts, the wife of a Clergyman; but on the plaintiff returning to this country, unexpectedly in September, on his going to Mordaunt's Hotel, Dean-street, Soho, where he had formerly put up, he found his wife there, where it appeared, that the defendant had also taken a room.

No proof was offered on any familiarity having taken place at this Hotel, but

Mrs. Sarah Walker, 14, Cumberland-street, New-road, proved that the defendant and the plaintiff's wife, who passed themselves with her as husband and wife, had lived in her house, and had constantly slept together from the 21st of September last (being the very day of the plaintiff's arrival at Mordaunt's Hotel), to the present moment.

Lord Ellenborough, after pointing out to the Jury the unblemished nature of the plaintiff's conduct, and the provident attention he had paid to the protection of his wife, in leaving her with her sister, Lady Douglas,—left it to them to give such compensation for the injury the plaintiff had sustained, as, in the circumstances of the case, he seemed to merit.

The Jury, after a few minutes consultation, found for the plaintiff—Damages, 4,000l.

Asiatic Mirror, March 10.

SUPREME COURT.

Last Monday se'nnight, the second Term of the present year, was opened under the usual formalities. Several motions were made, but no business of particular importance came before the Court.—Mrs. Poole, by her Counsel, R. C. Fergusson, Esq. exhibited articles of breach of the peace against her husband, Mr. William Morrieson Poole. The Informant set forth on her oath, various instances of cruel treatment from her husband, and moved by fear of her life and person; she prayed security of the peace against her said husband. The Court was pleased to grant an attachment against Mr. Poole, and which was served upon him on Monday.

CRIM. CON.

On Wednesday last, the case of O'Keefe *versus* Rattray, came before the Court.

The Plaintiff is a soldier in the Bengal artillery, and the Defendant surgeon of the Honorable Company's ship *Fairlie*.

The action was brought to recover damages of the Defendant, because of his having had criminal intercourse with the Plaintiff's wife, on board the *Fairlie*, during the passage of that ship from Madeira to Bengal. This case possessed no great interest; but the evidence of one or two of the Irish witnesses was given with such humour, as to occasion a great deal of merriment, notwithstanding the solemn character of the place and gravity of the occasion; but to attempt to transfuse any idea of this *vis comica* to paper, would be alike hopeless as to attempt a verbal description of the most delicate touches of the pencil.

Mr. SIMPSON, who, as Counsel for Paupers, conducted the case of the Plaintiff, having stated it's leading circumstances, and commented on the injury which his client had sustained, calling witnesses in proof of the facts that he had set forth.

The first witness, *Daniel O'Keefe*, brother of the Plaintiff, and private soldier of artillery, said that he was present at the marriage of his brother with his present wife; and that the ceremony was performed with all due solemnity, according to the ritual of the Roman Catholic Church, by a Priest of that persuasion.

Witness believes the parties lived together in a state of harmony, from the time of their union, until their dissentions commenced on board the *Fairlie*. He once saw Mrs. O'Keefe in the cabin of the Defendant, and upon that occasion, Mr. Rattray and she were lying together upon the bed. The sequel of his evidence established the fact, on which the action was grounded. This transaction occurred subsequent to their departure from Madeira. Upon another occasion, he saw Mrs. O'Keefe in the Defendant's cabin: on seeing him, Mr. Rattray hastily shut the door. Witness knows that O'Keefe was twice put under an arrest by Mr. Rattray. The first of these instances was in consequence of a quarrel between O'Keefe and his wife. Mrs. O'Keefe, on being remonstrated with by her husband, on account of her improper intimacy with the Surgeon, gave him a blow, and the Surgeon coming up, ordered the husband into confinement.

On being cross-examined by Mr. FERGUSSON, witness repeated his assurances as to the marriage ceremony—denied that he ever said that his brother was not legally married to his present reputed wife—nor did he know that he ever beat her.

James Lenyne, a soldier of the artillery came from England in the *Fairlie*; knows O'Keefe the plaintiff and his wife; and saw their marriage ceremony performed, he being at the time in the service of the officiating priest. Was present when the Surgeon ordered the Serjeant Major to confine O'Keefe; which order he obeyed, placing the latter upon the poop, with a sentry over him.—Is ignorant of the reason of this arrest.

Michael Delganty, soldier of the 1st regiment of European infantry.—This witness likewise proved the fact. Never spoke of it until O'Keefe and his wife had parted.

George Small, soldier, has known O'Keefe and his wife since May last, at which time they appeared to be living in prefect harmony as man and wife. Came out with them in the *Fairlie*. On the 14th June, he first saw an instance of their disagreement. The Surgeon of the ship used to confine those men who in the slightest manner interfered with Mrs. O'Keefe. Remembers O'Keefe's being confined by the defendant's order, which was said to be in consequence of his having been insolent. On this occasion witness remembers that Mr. Rattray came up to O'Keefe, who accused him of abusing his wife; on this the Surgeon used reproachful language towards him, threatening to confine him, and declaring that he would do as he liked. O'Keefe used frequently to remonstrate with his wife, on her intimacy with the defendant.

William Turner, Constable of the Town of Calcutta, knows Mr. Rattray; and having occasion to call at his house in Calcutta, he saw there the wife of O'Keefe.

The Plaintiff's case being closed, Mr. FERGUSSON, Counsel for the Defendant, denied that there existed any ground for this action; as it would be proved that the alledged wife of O'Keefe, was not legally married to him, that she was a woman accessible to all; and, moreover, that her pretended husband the plaintiff, was in fact, the every means of her infamy. The learned Counsel undertook to establish a fact which he said would prove that the plaintiff had connived at and even acquiesced in the criminal intercourse of his wife, with others of the crew, at a time previous to any allegation of a similar connection which could be brought against the Defendant.

The first witness for the defendant was, *Simon Brown*, matross of artillery. Came to India in the *Fairlie*, together with O'Keefe and his wife. Knows the ship's Steward and the Captain's Steward. About 12 o'clock on the night of the 14th June, he was stationed as centinel at a hatch-way in the forepart of the ship. Standing on the ladder of the hatch-way, he saw the wife of O'Keefe enter the lazaretto, and in about 10 minutes afterwards, he saw the Captain's Steward with a lighted candle in his hand enter the same place. The Steward immediately afterwards shut the door and extinguished the light. Witness, however, by means of light, which issued from an opposite cabin, was enabled to see the persons in the lazaretto, through the trellise-work; and he swears that he saw the Captain's Steward and the wife of O'Keefe, in a situation that left no doubt of their criminal intercourse. This happened 10 days after sailing from Spithead, before they had arrived at Madeira. Witness saw nothing more of this kind, on that night. Is ignorant whether O'Keefe was aware of this piece of misconduct of his wife, but thinks he must have soon become acquainted with it, as it was well known throughout the ship. Witness knew Mrs. O'Keefe at the Isle of Wight, where he says her character was that of a common woman. On his cross examination by Mr. Simpson, he said that on his first coming on centry, on the night of the 14th June, he saw the Ship's Steward come from the lazaretto, leaving the door open; and that after the transaction he has described between Mrs. O'Keefe and the Captain's Steward, the ship's Steward returned and locked the lazaretto door.

Richard Boyer, matross, knows O'Keefe, having first seen him at Cork, where witness was doing duty as corporal of a recruiting party. On that occasion the plaintiff came into the house where he was, bringing with him the present Mrs. O'Keefe, and treating her in all respects as his wife. In the evening of that day, O'Keefe was enlisted, and witness came over with him and his wife from Cork to England; during which passage he frequently saw O'Keefe beat his wife. On the voyage from England to India, he likewise witnessed many quarrels between them, but never observed any instance of misconduct in the woman. On her husband's beating her, he has known her say that she was her own property, that he had no right to beat her, inasmuch as she was not his lawful wife.

John Percelle, matross, arrived in the *Fairlie*. Knew O'Keefe and his wife. Has heard conversations between them respecting their marriage, and many contentions, in which they agreed in one point, viz. that they were not lawfully united. One night, meeting Daniel O'Keefe in the forepart of the ship, Daniel expressed his regret at the connection which his brother had formed with this woman; pitying him for the great uneasiness which her bad conduct had occasioned him. He then assured witness, that there was no legal alliance between them; and said that the woman's father had come to the *depot* for the purpose of witnessing his daughter's nuptials, but that instead of doing this, he got most brutally intoxicated. This conversation was concluded on the part of Daniel by a profusion of abusive terms, which he applied to the character of Mrs. O'Keefe.

Catharine Small, was then called by Mr. Simpson, for the plaintiff. She is a soldier's wife and came out in the *Fairlie*. Knows the O'Keefes, who, she says, were as loving a couple as could be, until after passing Madeira. They then began to disagree; she never saw O'Keefe beat his wife, but has heard him calmly remonstrate with her on the impropriety of frequenting the Surgeon's cabin. At that time Mrs. O'Keefe was perpetually there. No other woman ever visited the Doctor. On O'Keefe's objecting in this manner to his wife's conduct, the latter used to reply, that if he treated her thus, she would get him poop'd by the Doctor—(i. e. put under arrest, and confined upon the poop.)

Sir JOHN ROYDS, after consulting a few seconds with Sir William Burroughs, gave Judgment for the plaintiff—Damages Sicca Rupees 500.

Sir WILLIAM BURROUGHS offered a few observations on the case. He said that the present was a case requiring reparation for one of the most grievous injuries that any man can sustain:—That the action was brought by a man who filled but a humble station in life, but that the lowness of his condition did not render his grievance the less an object of legal redress. The law in fact made no distinction on this account, but that the only difference occasioned by the degrees of rank in case of this kind was in the amount of the damages. All the material facts, his Lordship observed, had been most decisively established by the evidence; and offered some observations on the testimony of the witness, from which it appeared that the ground of action was complete, and that, that being established, and the offence proved, there remained no doubt as to the nature of the verdict. His Lordship made some remarks on the total failure of the defence proposed by the Counsel on that side; and animadverted, with great propriety, on the inhumanity of the defendant in pretending to establish facts so extremely injurious to the character of those persons whom he had already materially injured, while he was totally destitute of evidence by which they could be proved. His Lordship, in conclusion, adverted to the instances of severity, which it appeared, that the husband had, at different times, exercised towards his wife, and from that consideration the damages given by the Court, were considerably lower than they would have been—had the previous conduct of the aggrieved parties been wholly unexceptionable—a circumstance which, his Lordship hoped, might have a beneficial influence by way of example to others.

INDIA GAZETTE, APRIL 9.

On the forenoon of Thursday last, this city was visited by a tremendous Fire, which commenced in two different quarters successively, and spreading before the wind, con-

sumed nearly all the Native habitations in its course, along a tract of some miles. The first conflagration broke out in Short's Bazar, and spread nearly to the Bow Bazar, before the progress of the flames could be arrested; while, in the mean while, another fire made its appearance in Sealdah. The flames continued to rage for several hours; and the quantity of property destroyed was very great. Several unfortunate individuals perished with their dwellings.

Another fire, but less serious in its consequences, had consumed a part of Molunga, on Tuesday preceding.

Since writing the above, a Correspondent has communicated the following dreadful particulars of the fire of Thursday, which we give as they are delivered to us.

"On Thursday, about eleven o'clock, a most tremendous and destructive fire broke out near Short's Bazar; and, as the wind was blowing very fresh from the South-west, it extended rapidly towards the North, burning down huts, and even houses, and destroying numbers of the inhabitants with their property, as far as the Mussulman Kerbullah, a distance of three or four miles. When this fire was almost brought to a close, surprizing to say, (and one would be apt to suspect, more from design than accident,) another fire broke out in the lower end of Colingah street, near the Butcher Konnah, which spread with rapidity much greater than the former, and was even more signal in the destruction caused by it. Crowds of men, women and children, were seen flying in all directions: some were suffocated in the flames, others were actually burnt in their houses, and most of the poor inhabitants have lost all they were possessed of, and are now obliged to sleep out in the open streets.—This fire, it is said, extended as far as Soortee Bagaun, and was not extinguished until night.—The fury of the flames was so great, that it bade defiance to all the exertions of the fire-engines.—The oldest inhabitant of Colingah does not remember a similar fire.—In an upper-roomed house there, a Hindoostanee woman and her two attendants were burnt to death, together with a Caffree boy.—A lad, who lived in Fenwick's Bazar, came out of curiosity to view the fire, but was intercepted in his return by the surrounding flames and perished. His parents, who had been searching all day for him in vain, were towards night informed of his melancholy fate, and removed his corps from the scene of ruin, with dismal yells and lamentations.—A respectable native of the name of Boran Barbar, had his upper-roomed house burnt down, with his godowns, containing about one hundred chests of Indigo, and a vast quantity of shawls and piece-goods, not an atom of which escaped the fury of the flames; his loss is computed to exceed 60 or 70,000 Rupees. A woman and two children, flying for shelter into the above house, fell into the well, and were there drowned.—About twenty people in all perished by the the flames, and nearly one hundred were very much scorched, about twelve of them incurably. A gentleman of the name of Smith, was in the utmost jeopardy. He was in his house, with his daughters around him, when the fire caught the neighbouring huts, and raged with inconceivable fury all round the house, and flaming in at the windows. Although he used every exertion, it was of no avail. The room was so hot, that himself and family were on the point of suffocation; and he had taken his children in his arms, and was quietly resigning himself to his fate, when a supply of water was providentially procured by the exertions of one of his servants, with which he made shift to extinguish the fire that had caught the windows, and by a constant application of the same prevented its renewal, till the flames subsided. The circumstance of the windows being very small, contributed greatly to his preservation. It is to be regretted that some means could not be devised to prevent the construction of straw buildings within this city, from which these dreadful disasters so frequently originate. The manufacturers and venders of straw, bamboos, &c. are generally suspected to have some hand in causing these conflagrations. But, however this be, the mischief might be in a great measure avoided, by having tiled huts with mud walls constructed in their place, the durability of which would in a great measure compensate for the additional expense, which at most could be but small."

CALCUTTA, March 17.

We willingly record the following tribute of respect shewn to the memory and character of the late Doctor William Hunter, by the Gentlemen of the Medical Staff of the first Division of the Field Army. This spontaneous expression of regard for the memory of departed worth, may gratify the Relations of the deceased, and may not be altogether without influence in promoting a spirit of emulation in the learned Body, of which Doctor Hunter was so valuable a Member:—

(CIRCULAR.)

"*To the Gentlemen, Medical Staff of the Honorable Company's Service, in the Cawnpore, or 1st Division of the Army in the Field.*

"DEAR GENTLEMEN,

"While we all have to deplore the death of Doctor William Hunter, we surely owe testimony of our sense of his merit and amiable character, which reflect lasting honour on our Corps. I have therefore the honour to propose that we should wear a crape round the left arm, from the present date till the 31st of next month.

"'Admiratione illum potius, temporalibus laudibus, et, si natura suppeditet, similitudine decoremus.'
TACIT. VIT. AGRIC.

"I am, &c. &c. &c.
(Signed by the Superintending Surgeon.)

"Cawnpore,
"27th Feb. 1813."

The proposition conveyed in the foregoing letter was unanimously approved by the Gentlemen to whom it was addressed.

Madras Gazette, February 20, 1813.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM BATTACALOE, DATED THE 28TH ULTIMO.

"On the morning of the 17th instant, a small boat was seen in Vendelose Bay, on the east coast of Ceylon, drifting towards the land, which when it was thrown ashore by the surf, proved to contain four Bengal lascars reduced to the last degree of human wretchedness.—The miserable sufferers who are now in a fair way of recovery give the following account of themselves—They are all that survive of the crew of the brig Sultan, Haine, Commander, of Calcutta; which vessel it would appear left Acheen with eighteen souls on board, and laden with Beetlenut, some time about the 2d or 3d instant.

"Only twenty-four hours after they put to sea, when off Acheen head, at midnight, the brig foundered, in a squall, when the Captain and all on board perished, except six of the crew, who at the moment the vessel was sinking, threw themselves into the boat without water or provision of any kind.—They found in the boat, by chance, the rudder and four oars, but they had neither mast nor sail. In the morning when day-light appeared no land was to be seen—and being without the means and even not possessed of knowledge sufficient to enable them to direct their course to the nearest shore, put up one of the oars as a mast, substituting the few clothes they had with them for a sail, and with this they committed themselves to the will of fate.—On the fourth day after the ship foundered, one of their companions died—and it is worthy of remark that they represent this man as not having been less rigorous than any of the others when he first got into the boat, but they attribute his early debility and death to the want of Opium, in the use of which he had been in the practice of indulging regularly and to excess.—On the 9th day another of the unfortunate sufferers expired, and after being tossed about, at the mercy of the wind and the waves for nine days longer according to their account, the four survivors, on the morning of the 17th instant, found themselves close in with the land, but by this time they were so weak as to be unable to make any exertion to reach it—fortunately for them the wind was blowing in the direction to throw them right upon the shore.—In the course of this dreadful voyage, although they experienced frequent showers of rain, yet for several days successively, at different times not a drop fell upon them; during these distressing intervals, the only means they had recourse to for mitigating their burning thirst was by wringing the moisture from their hair and sucking their clothes when moistened by the drew of the night.

"The first idea that will strike every one perusing this statement must be the extreme improbability, nay, almost impossibility, of any human beings under such circumstances, supporting hunger for so long a time—but this will perhaps appear less extraordinary to seafaring people than that they should have reached this island from Acheen head in 16 or 18 days—but both these facts will be put beyond all manner of doubt, if it is only established that the Sultan was lost in the way they mentioned on the night after they left the port of Acheen—for in the first instance the suddeness of the accident must have put it out of their power to provide themselves with either food or water—and the general character of the natives of India completely excludes the supposition, that they may have regaled upon their defunct companions.—With regard to the most material points to be ascertained, viz. that they must have left Acheen about the 2d or 3d instant, and that the fatal accident must have happened very soon after, this spontaneous information has supplied very strong proof. For they say that they sailed about seven days after the great day of festivity held by the English (supposed to be Christmas) and they saw the new moon for the first time on the fourth evening, after the vessel foundered—these two last mentioned circumstances being perfectly coincident, they must be admitted as decisive proof of two most extraordinary facts, viz. that the sufferers were drifted in a small boat from Acheen head to the east coast of Ceylon in from 15 to 18 days, and that during the whole time they suffered absolute want of food.

After very long fasting it is said that the greatest precaution is necessary to be observed in the quality and in the quantity of the food that is first to be administered, but this was far from being the case with these miserable sufferers, for the first thing presented to them by the ignorant natives who rescued them from the surf was a slice of raw pumpkin, which they all eat of, and on being carried to a government store house a few miles from the place where they were cast ashore, they had rice and milk; mulcatannee was given to them without measure. However, notwithstanding all they suffered, they are now in a fair way of recovery, though still very weak and much emaciated."

FROM THE MADRAS GAZETTE.

The following case of Hydrophobia which occurred in the Regimental Hospital of H. M. 1st Foot, I transmit to you, with a view to its being made public. Unfortunately, we have to regret, that it appears both in its progress and termination, so much at variance with some cases lately published in India. Should there be a column of your Paper, not better occupied, you will I am sure do me the favour to insert it and oblige

G. BELLINGEN, Assistant Surgeon,
1st Foot or Royal Scots.

Trichinopoly, Feb. 26, 1813.

TRICHINOPOLY, Feb. 23, 1813, 7 A. M.

Serjeant James Clarke, aged 39, a tall, stout, well made, healthy man, and evidently possessed of a good share of resolution. In attempting to swallow his usual dram previous to going out yesterday morning, he felt a peculiar undescribable reluctance to the liquid, and could not prevail upon himself to take more than one half of it, again, in attempting to wash his face preparatory to evening parade, the approach of the water threw him into a violent state of agitation and he was obliged to have it removed. Although now distressed with the most urgent thirst he cannot be prevailed upon to attempt swallowing any fluid, the approach, and even the mention of it, producing violent spasms of the muscles of the neck and throat, which spasms, are preceded by a peculiar uneasy sensation about the scrobicules cordis, and a kind of sobbing, or inclination to sigh, attended also with severe pain in the head, his eye-balls appear turgid, and a degree of furor is depicted in his countenance, pulse about 110 in the minute and rather small, heat natural, Tongue white and moist, Belly regular.

Mittr. Sanguis e brachio ad 3 X. L.

9 A. M.

The blood was drawn from a large orifice and the patient kept in an erect posture; he complained of excessive languor and faintness during the operation but no deliquium supervened; pulse, (immediately after the bleeding) about 88, small, and occasionally intermitting, the near approach or agitation of any fluid in his presence still produces a recurrence of the spasms, although he can bear to look at water when kept at a distance; shews no reluctance to look at himself in a mirror, nor any aversion to light, neither does he object to solid food but has no inclination to eat; pulse upwards of 100 with intermissions, turgidity of his eye-balls diminished, pupils dilated but sensible to the accession of light, skin moist; at this hour, the patient was visited by Dr. Ainslie, Mr. Peyton of the 14th N. I. and Mr. Campbell of the 8th N. C. and it was agreed to persist in the bleeding, should circumstances render it admissible, and in order that its effects might be distinctly marked, the exhibition of any medicine was purposely abstained from.

11 A. M.

Has forced himself, evidently with great exertions, to swallow about half a pint of milk and water, through a tube affixed to an elastic-gum bottle, this he describes as producing the most grateful sensations to his stomach and he has every inclination to take more but is afriad to renew his efforts; the turgidity of his eye-balls is now much diminished, and his countenance altogether more placid, pulse not more than 84, small with intermission skin; cold and clammy.

2 P. M.

Has had several attacks of the spasms within the last two hours, and one particularly severe occurred on seeing a bason of Sago which was offered to him; the pulse, except when occasionally raised by the recurrence of the fits of spasms, has uniformly continued to sink since 9 o'clock, and is not now more than 74 with occasional intermissions, pupils of his eyes largely dilated and the eye-balls seem a good deal fixed, skin covered with a clammy sweat, has had one evacuation by stool since last report.

4 P. M.

Spasms have latterly become more frequent, he renewed his efforts to swallow and succeeded in getting down a little milk and water, the remainder was rejected with the utmost horror. At the suggestion of Dr. Ainslie and Mr. Peyton who again visited the patient at this hour, and encouraged by the success of Mr. Tymon's practice, and the case lately made public on high authority (Dr. Shoolbred of Bengal,) it was agreed to give the bleeding a further trial, and a vein was now opened in his left arm from which about 16 or 18 ounce of blood was taken away, he expressed the utmost reluctance to be bled and struggled so much during the operation that the quantity could not be exactly ascertained, nor its effects distinctly observed, the pulse at one time fell so low as to be scarcely perceptible at the wrist, and towards the close of the operation he vomited a quantity of ropy phlegm mixed with frothy saliva, he continued to struggle violently for some time, then fell quiet for a few minutes and expired about quarter before 5 o'clock.

During the rapid progress of the disease, no source of infection occurred to the recollection of the patient, it was however, immediately after his death, remembered by several of his comrades and particularly by two of them, Corporals Henry and Moore of the same company, that a small dog (which was destroyed as mad about three weeks ago, and which had previously bit two other men of the Regiment,) was in the habit of licking a small sore on his inner ancle which is hardly yet cicatrized, the animal was encouraged in this practice by the unfortunate man under the impression of its being useful to the sore.

The appearances on dissection, about four hours after death, did not differ materially from what has been observed in former cases, the posterior part of the fauces exhibited marks of inflammation, and the papilæ at the root of the tongue were uncommonly prominent, the Œsophagus was laid open through its whole extent and in several places shewed slight marks of inflammation, these marks became more conspicuous towards its termination in the cardia; the inner surface of the stomach was in several places inflamed, and in two or three small spots its inner coat abraded, nothing was contained in it but a small quantity of phlegm, the trachæe was also laid open, and in the interstices of the cartilaginous rings exhibited a slight inflammatory redness—the heart was quite sound, as were all the abdominal viscira with the exception of the stomach; the blood taken from his arm exhibits no appearance whatever of the inflammatory crust, and what was last drawn appears unusually dark coloured.

On the foregoing case, I have only to observe, that with regard to the nature of the disease no shadow of doubt can exist, of seven medical gentlemen who saw the patient four of us had previously seen cases of hydrophobia, and I consider myself fortunate in having such a body of respectable evidence to adduce; the disease clearly commenced on the morning of the 22d, but when it is considered, that the patient attended a garrison parade that morning to witness the execution of some Sepoys for mutiny, that he performed his duty as orderly Serjeant of the Company for the day, and although previous to evening parade his sensations at the approach of water were such as to induce him to have it removed, still he did not think of applying for assistance until the morning of the 23d. When these circumstances are considered, I think it will be admitted that in this case blood letting had a fair and timely trial. With regard to the extent of the first evacuation it is to be remarked that, although it was not carried the length of producing actual syncope, the bleeding was performed in presence of the Surgeon of the Regiment and his two Assistants, who although, I believe, in the habits of abstracting blood as freely as most practitioners in this country, could not reconcile it to themselves to carry it farther in this instance. Upon the whole, although I have no wish, on the authority of a single case, to condemn a practice which has raised such high expectations, I cannot help thinking that a remedy for this formidable disease is still to be considered amongst the desiderata in medicine.

G. BELLINGEN, Assistant Surgeon,
1st Foot or Royal Scots.

Proclamation of General Alava to the Spanish soldiers under Joseph's colours, dated head-quarters of the Anglo-Hispano Portuguese army, July 29, 1812:—

"The General and Extraordinary Cortes of the nation wishing to celebrate the political constitution of the Monarchy, have decreed a general pardon to all Spanish military men, of whatever rank they may be, and who are in the service of the tyrant, upon their abandoning it, and presenting themselves to the Spanish Chiefs with as little delay as possible. Being charged by the Supreme Government to the Duke of Ciudad Rodrigo, I judge it my duty to make you acquainted with the favourable disposition of our legitimate Government, in order that you may take advantage of it, and return into the bosom of your beloved country, and the estimation of your countrymen. The moment is most opportune. The enemy cannot much longer support themselves in the interior of the country, and in retiring from our frontiers your fate is decided; you are going to perish in the war of the North.

"Your country, brothers, friends, are greatly offended by your infamous desertion; and you will give rise to a new war unless you accept of the offers of the Proclamation. Hasten, then, to present yourselves to the Spanish Authorities, or the advanced posts of the Allied army; and in this manner you will cause your faults to be forgotten, by shewing that your heart was Spanish, although your exterior deportment gave reason for doubting it. You shall be paid for the arms and other Military articles you bring."

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